

Annual Report

April 2007 to March 2008.

INDEX

Sr.No	Subject	Page No
1	Brief Report for Annual Activity	3
2	Annexure-1 (Detailed Activity)	13
3	Annexure-2(Learning, Impact and Challenges)	22
4	Annexure-3(CSJ Transition Phase)	27
5	Annexure-4 (Report of IIPLS)	30
6	Annual Planning for 08-09	51

1. Planning Process

Annual Planning of CSJ is done annually. The common issues related to each districts are identified and strategy and method to address the issues are developed in the annual planning meeting. Monthly planning of each unit is done based on the activities planned in Annual Planning Meeting. Strategically important issues are taken up every month like in summer to take up an issue of NREGA implementation.

Monitoring: Monitoring is done monthly, quarterly and annually. Special formats have been developed which is filled up by the staff of each and every unit. In monthly meetings individual prepares planning versus work done report in specially designed format. Field units send their monthly report of the activities done in previous month.

CSJ's field units are divided in three zones based on the geographical outreach. North Zone comprises Khedbrahma, Modasa and Palanpur. South zone comprises Bharuch, Dang and Vyara. Saurashtra region comprises Amreli. Zone meetings are organized bimonthly. In this zone meeting review of last quarter and planning of next quarter is done. Zone meeting mainly focus on strategic and conceptual understanding development. Every year 18 zone meetings are organized..

Evaluation: Programmatic evaluation is done in annual meeting. Units present their work done on each and every program. This also contain challenges they faced, learning, impact to other organizations, society and government machinery. Based on this planning of each and every unit for the next year is decided. This continues for a year again. Based on the annual planning each unit prepares budget and proposal for next year. Executive Director looks it from financial and programmatic aspect and sanction the budget and proposal. She also provides her legal and strategic expertise as and when needed.

2. Development Context

As an effort to sensitize government machinery, higher authorities is denying our efforts in development but lower authority is appreciating and ready to co-operate in our work for community or to activate government machinery. For example, our permission to train paralegals in prison and other work like bail application, personal bond was cancelled by higher authorities but Jailor at district level is ready to help us and invite us to train prisoners as a paralegal and develop their understanding on legal procedures.

As local government is interested in development on the cost of human rights violations which is not fit in CSJ perspective. This is hindering CSJ's identity at state level. To handle this strategically, CSJ has started advocacy at national level. As a result of this Ms. Nupur and Mr. Gagan Sethi were invited in drafting Nyay Panchayat Bill. The other example of using this strategy is Suomoto filed in Gujarat High Court for proper implementation of public distribution system. Under right to food campaign, awareness about the Government Policies of public distribution system was created. Villagers did application in High Court about mismanagement in public distribution system and High Court filed Suo Moto and asked government to submit the report on this.

To handle this situation and issues different forums are initiated like Litigants Forum, Citizens Audit Group etc. This group arranges rallies and submit memorandum to the government offices and ask for the facilities

3. Implementation of the Project/program

The planned activities and its implementations are given below.

(1.) Sharper articulation of a legal intervention in socio-economic rights

- Modules on socio-economic rights

Six modules are developed on the topic of **Socio-Economic Rights; Panchayati Raj Institution and Good Governance in India in the era of Market Driven Globalization**. It is designed to be used by Grass root activists and mid level NGO activists. Apart from these six modules one module is also developed around the perspective on Law as an instrument of change; human rights based approach; access to justice; socio-economic rights, Panchayati Raj Institutions and Globalization.

All modules review the linkages between attainment of socio-economic rights and poverty and income inequities

No	Modules	Key Components
1	Right to food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food security in India with special reference to the Judgment of Supreme Court of India in PUCL V/s Union of India,
2	Right to education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to primary education is a fundamental Right as per Art.21A • Discrimination in educational institutions • The impact of state withdrawal and ever increasing privatization on education sector at various levels (Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary and Higher Education).
3	Right to Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conceptual inputs on constitutional frame • Special focus on right to medical health care, right to access to medicines or drugs, medical negligence and consumer protection
4	Right to livelihood/work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So far as right to work or right to livelihood is concerned Constitution of India does not treat it as a fundamental right but integrates it in the chapter of Directive Principles. • New legislation called National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, which provides for employment assurance of minimum 100 days for Indian rural population at the rate of minimum Rs. 60/ per day.
5	Right to Shelter/Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a right In Indian context but it finds place in the Directive Policies. • Reviews the existing instruments for implementing this precious right.
6	Right to Safe, Clean and Pollution Free Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a fundamental Right but included in the Directive Policies • State instrumentalities responsible for pollution control, waste management etc. • Environment Protection Act, 1986 and principles enunciated in various landmark judgments of Supreme Court of India like polluter pays principle, principle of public trust, Environment Impact Assessment, Environment Public Hearing etc.

- Discussions in regard to training of youth in Kutch were done but the partner NGO-Abhiyan was not ready that time. Training was done In Godhra, Panchmahal with Anandi.
- Training of organizations on the same was announced but cancelled due to less participants.

(2.) More number of organizations and social movements will start using the right based approach

- Training on integrating Human Rights Based Approach in development work for various organizations was conducted. The trainings are provided at state as well as national level. The list of the training is given below.
 1. **Kaira Social Service Society Training:** (It is an organization of Catholic Missionaries) The training was done Issues covered: Women Human Rights, Human Right Based Approach to Development and Judicial Advocacy.
 2. **Training to Class II Government Officers in Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration:** Issues covered: Human Rights Based Advocacy, Socio-Economic Rights and Local Self Governance.
 3. **Training to Students of Masters of Social Welfare:** The objective of this training was to inculcate legal perspective and principles of Human Rights Based Approach in the participants. Issues covered: women and law.
 4. **Paralegal Training to Antarik Visthapit Hit Rakshak Samiti (AVHRS):** It was organized for field staff/volunteers of AVHRS [A CBO working on the issue of Internal Displacement (Post Gujarat Carnage-2002) in relief colonies]. Issues covered: Land and Revenue and Police and Court Structure.
 5. **Paralegal Training to Anandi (NGO)** Issues covered: Right to food, Domestic Violence Act Land and Revenue.
 6. **Paralegal Training to SWATI** Issues covered: Domestic Violence Act, Right to Information, Land Rights, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Women and Law etc.
 7. **Awareness Training on Domestic Violence Act in Anand**
- **Training on Rights Based Advocacy**
 1. State Workshop on Women and Law
 2. State Workshop on Land Rights
 3. State Workshop on Human Rights Based Advocacy
 4. National Workshop for Lawyers on Dalit Human Rights
 5. Training to trainee advocates: Three month training was given to 26 new trainee lawyers from six districts. It included contact sessions on: Basic Orientation, Social Justice Advocacy, Human Rights Based Approach to Development, Dalit Human Rights, Women and Law, Land Rights, Labour Rights etc. All contact sessions were followed by field exposures and action research. At the end of the training a final evaluation was conducted.
 6. Dang's Radio Paralegal Training: It was done for the Community Radio Reporter for developing legal perspective in their work. Issues covered: Fundamental Human Rights, Right to Information, and Police and Court Structure.
- The approach and experience of CSJ on the Land Rights, Investigation in violence against women and Domestic Violence Cases are ready to print.

(3.) Human Rights Education Programme for school children will be spread to more number of schools

The HRE programme for school children called AVARE –A Value and Rights Education covers **80 schools in 3 districts** of Gujarat.

District	School Type	No.
Ahmedabad	Muslim	5

	Trust	1
Sayla-Surendrangar	Ashram	8
Anand	Government	66

Strategies to identify the schools:

Working under the banner of Society for Environment Protection (SEP). It is the partner organization of AVARE. SEP had done a health education program in government schools of Anand so on basis of that relationship got permission for 20 schools in Anand district. While working it has built relationships with BRCs and CRCs for helping the smooth functioning of the program. On the basis of one and half years experience AVARE got the permission to start the program in 55 schools of Anand talukas where one BRC officer had given the responsibility of supporting the program at school level. This officer gave orders to all the officials for trainings and meeting which were held.

Teacher Training

- This year two levels teachers training were held. The training was held at mount Abu where 40 teachers participated and prepared a curriculum for Diversity, Peace and Citizenship Education.
- Training was of Government teachers of 53 schools of Anand district. In this training basics of human rights education, methodology and skills, working with teachers to give them different perspectives of understanding realities whether they are of caste or they are of religious discriminations. Teachers went through processes of self analysis. In this training method of balancing participatory processes as well as content was experimented.

Published Material

- Creative workshop was part of material generation processes for Constitution and Human Rights were held at Ahmedabad from 3rd to 5th September 2007. In this workshop 7 artists belonging to different fields like poets, researchers, dramatists, painter / illustrator were present.
- A comic book on understanding and accepting differences
 - 5 poems on equality through work division between man and woman. This will be converted into audio as well as song book
 - Stories on discrimination, conflict, negotiations etc
 - Posters on Fundamental duties

(4.) More Organization nationally will start using principles of alternate legal education

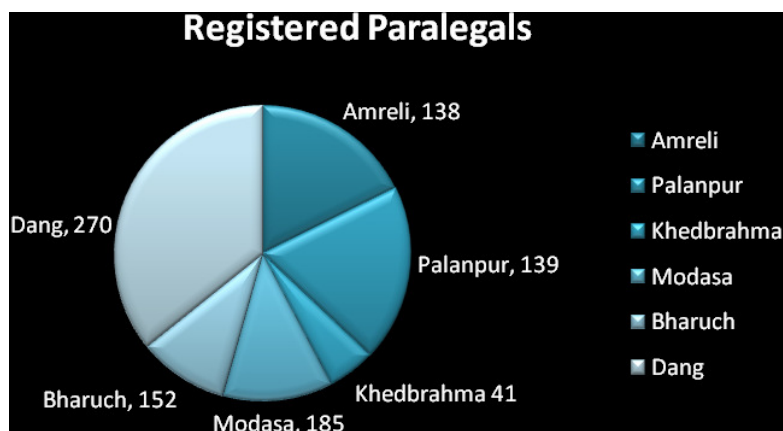
One training of trainers for Human Rights Education was done in Tamilnadu as well where 13 persons took part. The emphasis in teachers' trainings was on building perspective on human rights and human rights education, building skills on human rights education and leads them in a process of change where they explore their own stereotypes, prejudices, broaden their frame of reference and understand the universality of human rights. In this process they also build the knowledge about basics of human rights, specific human rights etc.

Paralegal training of four modules was completed with the organization called Unnati in Jodhpur, Rajasthan. 19 Paralegals have been trained.

Paralegal training Manual based on the experiences of CSJ doing paralegal training is in process.

(5.) Forums like Asilmanch (litigants' forum) will be further activated and the state agenda for the same will emerge

The single point agenda of the forum is to activate legal services mechanism in the State.



There are 925 registered members of the forum so far.

The state level forum concentrates on five points activities.

- Did application under Right to Information Act to District, State and High Court Legal Services Authorities and Committee respectively, to seek information regarding the number of cases of free legal aid handled and other related information relevant for cross checking accountability, quality etc. of the Authority.
- Did cross checking of the information received through RTI with the field reality.
- Did analysis of the data vis-a-vis provisions of the Legal Services Authority Act and field realities.
- Prepared a consolidated report about the discrepancies in the implementation of the Act.
- Did petitions and applications to District, State and High Court Legal Services Authorities and Committee respectively for initiating legal action against state in public interest with respect to violations of Right to Food Guidelines of Supreme Court of India in PUCL v/s Union of India (2001).

Impact

- The District Legal Services Authority took the cognizance of the matter and ordered District Magistrate to act on the report.
- The State Legal Services Authority and High Court Legal Services Committee also took the Cognizance of the report and forwarded the report to the Chief Justice of High Court of Gujarat for action.

(6.) The research and advocacy cell will be set up as a dedicated group to consolidate learning and field realities and evolve agenda for law reforms

Programme Support Group (PSG) is a group of 7 individuals that works for research, advocacy and law reforms. Their work is given below.

RESEARCH and ADVOCACY

1. Sample Survey on the Status of Food Security in Gujarat:

- As an impact of this High Court of Gujarat has taken suo motto cognizance of the violations by the implementing agencies and issued direction to the Secretary Government of Gujarat to submit report within a period of 3 weeks.

2. Survey on the Condition of Public Health Centers in Six District of Gujarat

3. Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (DVA)

- A Study on Readiness of State Machinery to Implement Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- Critical analysis of DVA with an objective to find out Points of Impact Litigation and circulated the report to NGOs of Gujarat.

4. Internal Displacement

- Survey of Internal Displacement Colonies: A report of the survey is published by name of "The Uprooted" which was released in a state convention on the status of Post Carnage 2002 internal displacement in Gujarat.
- Right to food and other basic provisions in the refugee colonies. Efforts are made for proper rehabilitation of internally displaced persons due to Communal Carnage-2002 with National Minority Commission

As a result of which:

1. Government of India has announced relief package in line with the 1984 Sikh Riots Package
2. Food commissioner has issued directions to the State Government for making provisions of food security in line with the PUCL case;
3. Supreme Court of India has also issued direction for the same;
4. CEDAW Committee has also acknowledged the poor condition of internally displaced women.

5. The Schedule Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006

- Survey in 64 villages of the district of Sabarkatha in order to reach out the tribal cultivators of forestland; filled 1500 forms for transfer of land title in their names; prepared a Report and initiated process of land transfer
- Organized Law March with students of Law College in Sabarkatha to create sensitization.

6. Jail Intervention On the basis of CSJ's earlier work on Prisoners' right, the Director General of Prison, Government wrote to all the jails if they are interested in re starting the earlier work. Till now, negotiations with the Department of Prison took place and lawyers are identified.

7. Case Study on Rape: It was done with an objective of collecting experiences of rape victims and their families with respect to the attitude of police, prosecutors, judges etc. The report was send to the National Commission of Women for attracting its attention and to start a policy level intervention at the national level.

CRITISIZING LAW AND BILLS

1. Communal Violence Bill 2005: The Union Minister of Home Affairs has planned to legislate on the issue of communal violence keeping in the mind the experience of Gujarat Communal Carnage 2002. But the Bill was misplaced on account of giving more powers to the State Government. The Bill was critiqued and recommendation for formulating new law was submitted to the Planning Commission and Ministry of Home Affairs. A model law was also drafted keeping in view all the

critiques and recommendations based on the Genocide Convention etc. The model law gives due respect to the issue of violence led internal displacement.

2. Critiqued the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2007 and sent recommendation to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

3. Survey on the Condition of Public Health Centres in Six District of Gujarat

4. Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (DVA)

- A Study on Readiness of State Machinery to Implement Domestic Violence Act, 2005 was done in 12 Districts.
- Case Study on Domestic Violence
- Critical analysis of DVA with an objective to find out Points of Impact Litigation and circulated the report to NGOs of Gujarat.

5. Internal Displacement

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- Critiqued the Rules and sent recommendation to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

7. IIPLS will develop into a strategic organization with a wider reach (A Report of IIPLS is attached as Annexure-4)

A meeting of facilitation centres was held on 11 June, 2007. Some important decisions were taken on issues of registration of paralegals, increasing numbers of paralegals and monitoring.

Registered No. of Paralegals

Registered Paralegal	Facilitation Centre
18	CSJ
22	Paryavaran Mitra
56	Shakti LHRC

TOT and Its Follow up

Date	Phase	Participants
23/10/2007	First	11
20/11/2007	Second	19

Training of Trainer for paralegals was conducted by IIPLS with collaboration of R.R.C.

The training is done in two phases for 30 members from various organizations. Its major focus was to provide basic information on the aspect of training, characteristics of the trainer and methods of training.

8. Development of website based on the experiences and learning of CSJ

The material for the website is compiled and priority areas are defined. Apart from the objectives and outreach of the organization it includes a note on social justice advocacy, recommendations on Gujarat Gender Equity Policy, Recommendation on condition in prison and Paralegals.

The designing and hosting of the website is still under process.

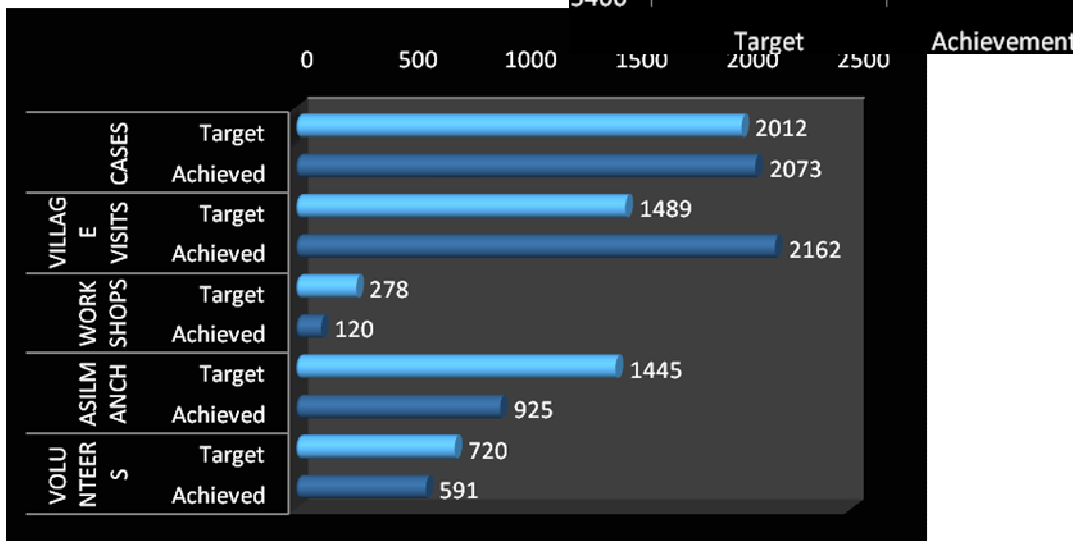
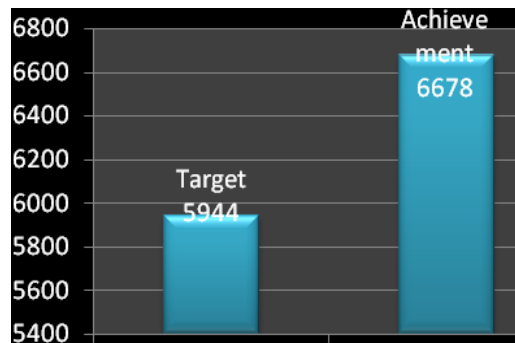
9. Collaborative programme with another organization on setting up access to justice mechanism

- A study on readiness of state mechanism in the state of Gujarat to implement the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 was done in collaboration with Oxfam, Gujarat. Case Study on Domestic Violence was done. Critical analysis of DVA with an objective to find out Points of Impact Litigation and circulated the report to NGOs of Gujarat.
- Intermediation was done in the colony of internally displaced people at Khedbrahma and Modasa where *jamatis** acquired land that not want to sell to the *binjamaties* unless the *binjamaties* convert into *jamaties*.
**The sect of Muslims which believes that they are the pure ones*
- With Anandi 3 trainings on different issues were given to 15 women in Godhra, Panchmahals. It included training on Police and Judiciary system, Forest Land, women & violence. On the issues of women and violence and Land 2 training were done with the same organization in Rajkot as well.
- With Centre for Development, Ahmedabad and All India , Baroda discussions are in process for training on legal aspects.

A legal Insurance for women with collaboration of SAATH is planned and will be implemented from the next term. It will provide legal support, protection against DV and will make legal services available in a cost effective manner. Two junior advocates at lower court and a senior advocate at High Court will provide their services while a counseling centre will be functioned once a week at SAATH.

Assessment:

- The chart clearly shows that the achievement of CSJ is 12 percent higher than the targets.
- As per the comparative analysis of number of cases, village visits, workshops, Asilmanch and volunteers till the end of the year the overall assessment is done.



- At cases and village visits the achievement is 3 percent and 45 percent higher respectively.
- At the front of volunteers the level of achievement, is 82 percent. Asilmanch is at good position with 62 percent.
- The lowest achievement area is of the workshops which is as low as 43 percent.

UNITS	CASES		VILLAGE VISITS		WORKSHOPS		ASILMANCH		VOLUNTEERS	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Amreli	280	293	146	398	65	26	200	138	85	61
Palanpur	231	636	145	127	40	30	190	139	75	47
Khedbrahma	450	223	143	403	33	14	250	41	50	6
Modasa	250	240	120	291	27	5	125	185	20	18
Bharuch	300	272	715	237	46	32	280	152	90	76
Dang	501	409	220	706	67	13	400	270	400	383

The strategies, situations, communication, accessibility, staff and many more reasons are responsible for the outcomes of each unit. However, outstanding performance at the front of cases is of Palanpur which is as high as 275 percent followed by Amreli with 105 percent. Though the performance of Dang is 82 percent, it is the second highest achiever in the number of cases (409). Dang tops the list village visits with 321 percent. Again Palanpur unit leads at workshops with 75 percent of work done. Modasa centre is leading by 148 percent in the area of Asilmanch (litigation forum). Dang is highest achiever in volunteers.

Khedbrahma unit is the lowest achiever in the number of cases (50%), asils (16%) and volunteers (12%). Amreli unit is has performed the least (27%) in village visits. Modasa and Dang units lower performed in workshops with 19 percent.

However the quantitative aspects are not the only criteria for the work but quality as well. Achievements like functioning of the full court in Meghraj, appointment of labor officer in Khedbrahma, collaboration with Law College in Surat, Ration Card distribution in Khedbrahma, Outreach of the Dang Radio Programme and numbers of other work must be taken into account. See annexure-1

4. Overall assessment and outlook

CSJ has been able to achieve most of the things planned for the first year. It has been able to put in place a young team of community lawyers at the programme support level which is being groomed to look at advocacy issues and capacity building of other groups. IIPLS has grown as a national level network. More experienced people from the field units are now taking responsibility of the programmatic strengthening and expansion.

5.Changes within the implementing organization

CSJ had the mandate to register as a separate organisation. While this process was on, it was invited by the trustees of IDEAL trust to start operating under their banner. IDEAL was planning to close down its operations and was happy to hand over the trust with an FCRA to us. This was found to be a more suitable option. Hence, now It will work under the umbrella of IDEAL.

Kindly see annexure-3

Annexure:1

Table 1 : Analysis of the Cases:

Issue	Amreli	Palanpur	Khedbrahma	Modasa	Bharuch	Dang	Total
Domestic Violence	86	66	72	38	90	139	459
Labour Related	15	69	39	16	13	22	165
Land & Property	117	31	18	18	70	101	345
HR Violation	38	23	32	22	46	18	154
Others	37	447	62	146	53	129	853
Total	293	636	223	240	272	409	2073

Dang centre has done maximum cases related to domestic violence while Modasa centre dealt with minimum no. of cases (38). The cases related to Land & Property Amreli centre is leading with 117 cases. The cases of HR violation are less in every centre.

Table 2: Legal Aid and Advice

Type	Amreli	Palanpur	Khedbrahma	Modasa	Bharuch	Dang	Total
Legal Advice	16	47	13	8	7	30	121
Legal Aid	252	564	186	223	218	350	1775
Court Case	25	25	24	9	47	29	159
Total	293	636	223	240	272	409	2073

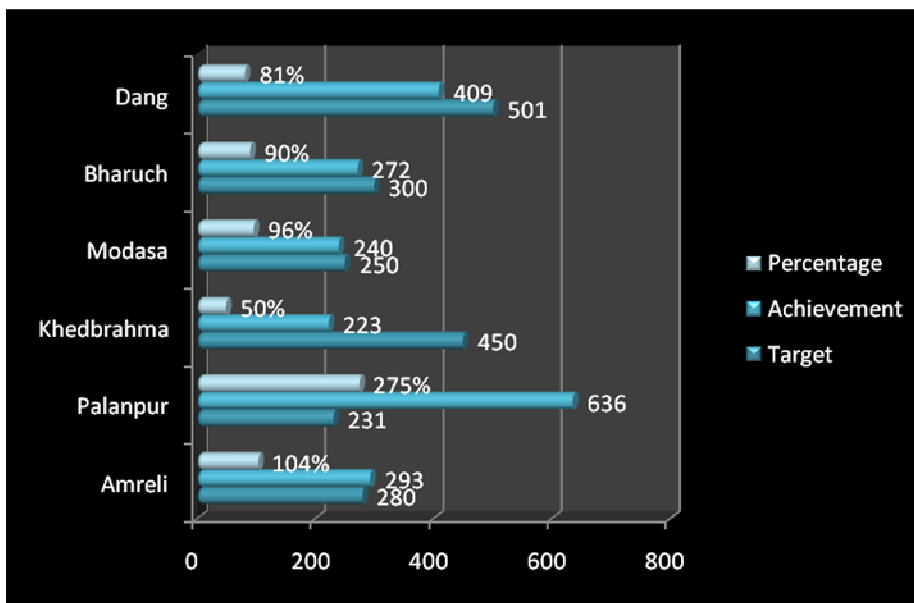
In both legal advice and legal aid, Palanpur leads with 47 and 564 cases respectively followed by Dang with 30 and 350 cases respectively.

However Bharuch is a leading centre with maximum number of cases(47). Dang is the second highest(29) while Amreli and Palanpur both are having 25 court cases.

Modasa centre handles lowest number of legal advice and court cases i.e. 8 and 9 respectively.

Table 3. Comparative analysis of the targets and achievement:

Centre	Target	Achievement	Percentage
Amreli	280	293	104
Palanpur	231	636	275
Khedbrahma	450	223	49.55
Modasa	250	240	96
Bharuch	300	272	90
Dang	501	409	81



The achievement of Palanpur centre is outstanding followed by Amreli with 104 percent. Except Khedbrahma the remaining centres also performed well.

The serious note must be taken of Khedbrahma centre that delivered only half of the expectations.

Table 4. Legal Awareness Camps

Unit	Target	Camps	Issues Covered
Amreli	65	26	Right To Health

			Women Land Rights RTI RTF DVA
Palanpur	40	30	DVA NREGA Mine Workers Tribal Land
Khedbrahma	33	14	Women Land Rights RTF RTI
Modasa	27	5	Women Land Rights
Bharuch	46	32	RTF RTI Governance
Dang	67	13	RTF NREGA Tribal Land
Total	278	120	

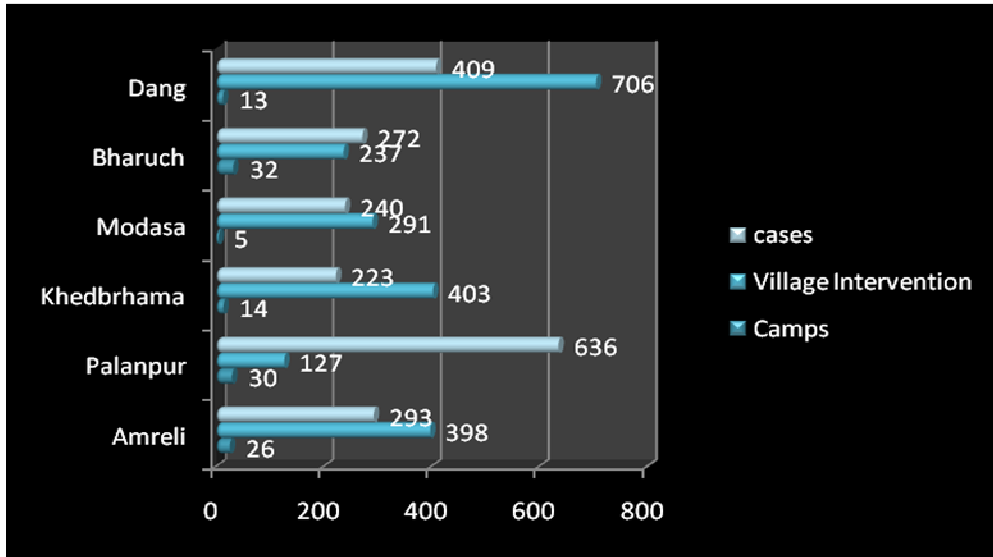
The table clearly shows that the overall performance is not even half of the expectations. Modasa centre has done only 5 camps that are lowest numbers of camps however they focused only on one issue.

RTI and RTF are the common issues that covered

Table 5. Comparative analysis of cases, Legal Awareness Camps & Village Intervention

Centre	Camps	Village Intervention	cases
Amreli	26	398	293

Palanpur	30	127	636
Khedbrhama	14	403	223
Modasa	5	291	240
Bharuch	32	237	272
Dang	13	706	409



In Khedbrahma numbers of village interventions (403) and camps (14) are higher than that of Palanpur but it has lowest numbers of cases.

Though the camps and village interventions are lower the number of cases is higher (636) in Palanpur.

Amreli has done highest numbers of camps but it got third rank in getting cases.

It is important to develop a methodology to analyze the strategies and factors affecting the cases.

Table 6. GO and NGO visits:

	Amreli	Palanpur	Khedbrahma	Modasa	Bharuch	Dang	Total
GO VISIT	118	34	17	31	156	29	383
NGO VISIT	27	5	5	0	16	11	64
	145	39	22	31	172	40	449

Bharuch made maximum visits of GOs while Amreli is topper in the visits of NGOs. However Khedbrahma is the unit with minimum visit record.

Modasa unit did not visit a single NGO throughout the year.

Table 7. Issues Undertaken by Units

Unit	Issues
Amreli	
Palanpur	<p>Adivasi and Dalit LandRights</p> <p>Mines Workers Rights</p> <p>Right of Clean and Pollution free environment</p> <p>Dalit Rights</p>
Khedbrahma	<p>FinancialSecurity ofShare Croppers</p> <p>Rights of Internally Displaced</p> <p>Proper Implementation of services provided by Primary Health Centre(PHC)</p>
Modasa	<p>Awareness among Dalits about their fundamental rights and strengthen government machinery</p> <p>Human Rights Education in School Children</p> <p>Tribal Land Rights</p> <p>Rights of Internally Displaced</p> <p>Witch craft</p>
Bharuch	<p>Dalit Rights</p> <p>Workers Rights</p> <p>Muslim Women’s Rights</p> <p>Right of Clean and Pollution free environment</p>
Dang	<p>Protection of Women against witch craft</p> <p>Forest Atrocity</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Tribal Lawyer Forum</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dang as a resource centre</p>
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Works worth mentioning:

Right To Information

When Khedbrahma unit asked information under RTI from DHO they were called to the office and were told to take information from the website. When they asked for written document the officials denied doing so. The officials on duty said that it was the information that they do not disclose even to the doctors and on the stamp paper of 20 Rs how could someone ask about the information that contain 3000 pages. The officials not only deny giving information but their behavior was terrible too. Then the team informed media about it and the officer admit his mistake. The issue was discussed on the state level as well. Due to the steps taken by the **Khedbrhma** team they sent the desired information on the day two.

In Bodiya village there was an issue of BPL cards. They sent an application to the Mamlatdar and on the 30th day they received 32 BPL cards.

In **Bharuch** the officer who was appointed under RTI for the cases of domestic violence had no idea about his appointment. So the centre provided him information about his duties and activities. Even other lawyers do visit the centre for information in regard to the cases of domestic violence.

With the help of RTI, Palanpur unit got success in the case of Noor Mohammad Sindhi.

Issues of forestland

Dang unit developed a new strategy. They mark their presence in each and every village committee meetings and during the making of forest right committee they make sure that their volunteers must be a part of the committee. Manglaben is a secretary in the forest right committee in her village. Thus they made a new model to follow.

On the forestland issue khedbrahma unit had done surveys and volunteers are there in the forest right committee too. They made a complete list of the meetings that includes the names of the officials and their presence, dates, villages and members of the committees as well.

In the case of Polo forest where two tribal killed in the issue of forest land act the unit taken actions and even apply to the HC as well but nothing came out yet. Police department has not given the information yet under RTI.

With the use of RTI Palanpur made the individuals aware those entitled to get land under the Forest Land Rights.

Labour Rights:

In Dang,14 cases are disposed in Navasari Labour Court. The retrenched Watchmen with forest department have restarted their work. Those with inadequate salary started to get full salary as well. Due to this intervention no more retrenchment is done by the department.

With the help of print media Palanpur unit exposed the condition of the quarry worker of Bhemal village. Due to that Banaskantha collector took action against the mine owners.

Right To Food:

Due to the efforts made by the centre the government ration shops are now open for eight hours a day in Dang.

20 cases of corruption and mismanagement of public distribution scheme have been found out in Palanpur.

In Khedbrahma and Bharuch campaign has been organized and questionnaire has been filled up in 15 villages. In Bharuch under RTI information, has been collected from block level.

In Amreli, information from 5 blocks has been collected and to check the implementation of the Supreme Court guidelines, 2 campaigns organized and questionnaires have been filled up

Dalit Rights:

Palanpur unit done a fact finding in the Bukna Murder Case and the dalits got the status of internally displaced. Due to the efforts 101 individuals get 15 Rs daily allowance from the collector office. The rehabilitation process for their choice of village called Aagthala is on. CSJ with collaboration with Navsarjan initiated a program to promote and defend the rights of the *Dalit/SC* community. In 11 districts(Ahmedabad 19, Anand 3, Amreli 13, Banaskantha 11, Kheda 17, Patan 17, Surendranagar 10, Mehsana 18, Gandhinagar 8, Baroda 1 and Sabarkantha 4), 94 interventions have been done.

Asilmanch:

Modasa centre developed a questionnaire and filed up to understand the problems related to the law of maintenance and prepared a memorandum as well.

Amreli unit focused on the appointment of women officials in police stations and outposts of all talukas under Amreli districts. A memorandum was given to the DIG for the appointment. Under RTI, the information on the crime cases of women atrocities, women police set up was asked. In Amreli the cases of corruption in APL and BPL card and irregular public distribution system was a major problem. Asilmanch took up the issue under Right to Food and Right to Health programme and memorandum was given to the collector to regularize Public Distribution System and to avoid corruption in it.

The unit at *Khedbrahma* submitted a memorandum to the district judge for the full court. As a result, the court started its activities since 25 of January, 2008.

Palanpur Asilmanch took up a case of unemployment allowance and started to get details in this regard under RTI. The mass application has been done under Land Ceiling. Asilmanch received a charge sheet and provide information in the cases of dalit atrocities to 50 members.

Others

It was Sunday when Dang centre received a call that in Harpada village preparation has been done to brand someone as a witch and the person would be killed soon. As soon as they received the information they made a call to the DSP and they reached to the village and with the help of police they rescue the victims in police vehicle.

The Dang team conducted interviews of *bhagats* (exorcist) and found interesting results. In one case the bhagat married to the woman whom he himself branded a witch! These kinds of interventions were very useful. This kind of strategy creates such an impact on the masses. It sets an example to the people that *bhagats* are there just to misguide them and to get unfair benefits out of their blind faith.

Once the Dang unit informed police about the witch hunting that would take place. The police went there only to found nothing. The information was correct but at last moment something got changed. But this kind of response shows that police department takes serious note of information provided by them.

Collaboration with other organizations

In Modasa, on Right to food issue the collaboration was made with Saba Ekta Manch- a small organization working in Sabarkantha. A documentary film was made to expose corruption and malpractices In Public Distribution System. A workshop was organized in collaboration with Sevabharti on the issue of Right to Food.

On legal aid, with Utthan in Bhavnagar collaboration is developed. Lawyer visits Utthan office once in a week and provide legal aid to the client and if needed course case is put up. A legal intervention in riots affected village called Kosamba was done by Bharuch unit in collaboration with Quami Mahas. It is a small group of muslims working for riot affected people and to develop peace in riot affected area. As police refused to take individual FIR but ready to accept in group Bharuch unit helped to file individual FIR to 22 families.

In Palanpur, training on Muslim Laws and procedures was conducted with Shia Isna Shariff for Muslim women.

With the help of Parwaz, Muslim Women Lawyers Forum is created after the riots in 2002 that works on the issues of human rights.

ANNEXURE-2

LEARNING, IMPACT AND CHALLENGES

NO	ISSUE	LEARNING	IMPACT	CHALLENGE
1	Labour Related	Handling of case	The labour commissioner himself refers the case to CSJ for proper advice. this shows acceptance by the judicial system of our work.	Justice awaited due to long court procedures
		Use of new laws, and latest Judgement	Laborers bring cases in our notice	Justice is awaited due to lack of documents with the laborers
		Strategic Planning	Labor judge and labor officer invite CSJ in campaigns	Cases from consumer courts are dismissed due to time constraints
		Drafting of case by trainee lawyers	By intervening in labor related cases labor commissioner consider become sensitive to the issue	Cases filed after 1990 are not taken on board due to circular by Gujarat Highcourt to Labor court giving direction to complete cases before 1990
		Writing different applications		
		Strategic use of Right to Information		
2	Dalit Rights related Program	Fact Finding method	Recognition in Police department for fact finding	Compromise happens due to hostile of witnesses
		Use of different strategies to ensure different rights to Dalit	Provide police protection to the victim	Compromise due to intervention by village leaders and other influential people
		Use of different codes in cases of atrocity	Dy.S.P start intervening in atroctiy cases	Normal use of code 3.1(10) of atrocity act by police
		Case drafting and application of atrocity cases to different government department		

3	Land Related Program	Executive magistrate learned to file a case in Court	Develop trustworthiness among community	In initial phase problem faced due to ill learning of Executive magistrate in court procedure as it is different than other courts
		Learn procedure of title transfer of land	Executive Magistrate, Prant Adhikari did investigation in government Vacant land	Lengthy procedure of land survey
			Sensitize land related government machinery and speed up the procedures	
4	Women rights Program	Strategic use of Cr.P.C. 125 and IPC 498 K	Arrest of accuse immediately by sending application to higher authority by Registered Post	Summons not issued to the opponent
		Strategic use of higher authority in certain cases	Women get part in property	Developed relation with the government machinery
		Prepare fact finding report	As an organisation providing justice to women CSJ has developed its new identity	Women are not cultured to file a case against their family members
			As our campaign for women's right in property people approach us	In the influence of cultural barriers they are not ready to punish their husband
				Muslim women are not ready to file a case due to un aware about the muslim laws
5	Volunteer Program	Improve Co-ordination with Volunteers	Volunteer start filing FIR	No Photo Identity of Volunteers
			Bring cases in notice of the organisation	Lack of linkages with old volunteers
			Active Participation in campaigns and awareness program	Loose linkage with volunteers for lack of financial assistance
			Due to Issue Based training, they come with cases based on the issue.	
			Developed confidence in the volunteer by training	

6	Litigant Forum		Litigants are ready to file cases in the police station	
			Start using RTI	
			Demand was raised by litigants forum for a full time court in Meghraj of Modasa, this is included in budget of 2008-09	
7	Right to Information Act	Use of RTI application format	Easy access to information	
		Issue Based Articulation of RTI application	Low rate of corruption	
		Developed understanding of RTI Act	Sensitize government machinery for proper administrative system	
			RTI applications are filed by community	
			Good presentation skill in Appeal	
			Sensitization of Government machinery and Administrative department	
			Sensitization of Health committee	
			By highlighting Analysis of information on environmental issue collected under RTI, dumping of solid waste was stopped	
8	Women and land property rights	Addition of women's name in title of land transfer	Women participated in title of land transfer	Develop a strategy for government machinery and society to work effectively on this issue
		till the property gets transferred in the name of the woman, keep the court case live.	women ask for their right in property	To create an environment in which women ask their right in maternal property
			Develop trust in muslim by transferring the land in the name of women in muslim camps	Government machinery is not ready to take this issue

			Increase in number of cases due to awareness programs	Husbands are ready to share property with wife's name but not with mother or sister
			one of a palanpur staff purchased land in his mother's name	
9	Right to Food	Strategic use of Supreme Court Judgment to activate local or state level system	Legal Steps has been taken up against violation of supreme court judgment	Difficulty faced to prepare community to raise their voice against irregularities in public distribution system
		Use of Supreme Court Judgment to avail basic and fundamental rights to the community	Community started taking action against irregularities in Public Distribution System	Question of Alternative to closing down of fair price shop
		Learned to use different laws	Cancellation of License of two fair price shop by raid of officials	Community is not ready to talk about irregularities in Public Distribution System
			Government started alternate public distribution shop in the area where license has been cancelled of fair price shop	Fair price shop owner is from the same village so people are not ready to complaint against him due to personal reasons
			A suo moto was initiated by Gujarat High Court for irregularities in Public Distribution System	
10	Right to Health	Developed understanding of Health Department	Formed Health Committee properly	Lack of clarity about the future direction of health committee
			Health Officer visits villages regularly	
			Spread awareness among women about their health scheme	
			Women ask about their right under different government schemes	
			PHC asked support from our unit to comprise a health committee	
			District Health Officer report us about his activity to our unit	

11	NREGA	Developed understanding of NREGA	People started writing an application asking for work under NREGA	This issue can be addressed by panchayat or local level but it is a challenge to sensitize the Government machinery for this issue
		Monitoring proper implementation of NREGA	Gram Sabha are organised based on this issue	People are ready to give statement but not ready for legal procedure for implementation or irregularities in NREGA
		Panchayat should conduct a survey based on the geographical condition		
12	Domestic Violence Act	learn to draft an application for Domestic Violence	Appointment of Protection Officer	Judges are unaware of this act
		Develop expertise in this law	Bar members started coming to our office to develop understanding of Domestic Violence Act	No dismissal of cases as per the law
			Protection officer started asking for legal information on this act	Victims of the violence are interviewed by protection office which reduce their faith in law

ANNEXURE-3

CSJ TRANSITION PHASE

- i. CSJ will start its operations from 1st April under the aegis of IDEAL Trust.
- ii. The corpus will not be shifted for the time being for six months.
- iii. All old trustees of IDEAL except Lataben And Ahokbhai will resign in the month of April-May
- iv. A meeting of the newly appointed trustees will be called for in the month of MAY
- v. A letter will be written to SDC and SDTT for transfer of funds and we await formal reply. Principally, there is an agreement.
- vi. A letter will be written to Christian Aid and Ford Foundation for transferring the funds to IDEAL
- vii. If needed, we may visit their offices and explain the whole thing to them again.
- viii. All staff will get transferred from 1st of June.
- ix. Hemali will check with Gratuity commissioner regarding the process to be undertaken.
- x. Mr.Ashok Bhargav and Lataben Shah will get salary of Rs.20,000/- per month
- xi. Mr. Gagan Sethi and Mr. Sam Palia will decide the finance committee of IDEAL
- xii. Hafizbhai can become advisor of IDEAL and audit can be done by other person for a year.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF IDEAL BOARD ON 27th MARCH 2008

A meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at the **Centre for Innovation Incubation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE)**, Indian Institute of Management (IIM) New Campus, Vastrapur, on 27th March 2008 at 5:30 pm.

Following Board members and invitees were present:

1. Ms Swati Soparkar
2. Prof. Rakesh Basant
3. Dr Dileep Mavalankar
4. Dr Lata Shah
5. Mr Ashok Bhargava
6. Ms Laxmi Bhatt

Invitees:

1. Ms Nupur Sinha
2. Mr Gagan Sethi

Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees Dated 27 March 2008

1. Since the quorum was present the meeting was called to order. Managing Trustee Mr Ashok Bhargava presided the meeting.
2. Minutes of the last meeting were read out and approved by the members.
3. Un-audited Accounts of year 2007-08 till date were presented and approved.

It was brought to the notice of trustees that as per last meeting's resolution old and non-maintainable equipments, computers and furniture were discarded.

As the Capital Grant for vehicle, equipments and grants from Holdeen were fully utilized the amount is transferred to Corpus fund in FC Accounts.

4. It was resolved that unused health education material should be transferred to DSK-Navsarjan for free distribution among rural libraries.
5. We were exploring the voluntary agencies who can take up the production and distribution of uterus models. DSK-Navsarjan, who have vocational training centre at Nani Devati, Sanad have shown interest in taking up this responsibility. It was resolved that DSK-Navsarjan be allowed to produce and distribute the uterus models. Every model should have following information clearly:

**Life-size Uterus Model
Developed by Ideal Trust, Ahmedabad**

6. Salaries of Ashok Bhargava and Dr. Lata Shah were revised to Rs. 20,000/- pm for Accounting year 2008-09.
7. It was observed that both Ashok Bhargava and Dr Lata Shah have not utilized their earned leave since last 10 years. It was resolved that they will be entitle to en-cash these leave at the time of retirement.
8. It was also suggested by the trustees that senior employee should get long term medical insurance.
9. We invited the following persons to join the Board of Trustees:
 - I. Dr. Upendra Baxi,
 - II. Mr.Gagan Sethi
 - III. Mr.Sam Palia
 - IV. Dr. Syeda Hameed
 - V. Ms. Nafisa Goga D'Souza
 - VI. Ms. Nupur Sinha
 - VII. Ms Vrinda Grover
 - VIII. Mr. Krishna Dev Rao
10. It was reported that all of them have accepted our invitation and have sent their consent letters duly notarized for this purpose. The board welcomed the new trustees.
11. The amount of 27 lakhs will be used as decided by Ashok bhai and Lataben
12. Medical insurance for both of them should be explored and organized
13. The house will be used only for educational purposes

14. One fellowship in the name of Ashokbahi and Lataben will be organised for any rural health worker as decided by them
15. The meeting concluded with thanks to the chairperson.

Annual Report of Indian Institute of Paralegal Studies

(April 2007 to March 2008)

Executive Summary:

The credibility generated at the ground level, through the services delivered by operational paralegals and support given by the partner organizations, helped IIPLS to make an impact on development organizations to look into the identity of a paralegal while addressing rights-based development issues. This is primarily experienced in the States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra, where IIPLS has been active for last four years.

With the support of Christian Aid, IIPLS has taken commitment to expand its network and introduce the role of paralegal in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. The three RRCs in Andhra, Gujarat and Maharashtra were given additional responsibility of expanding IIPLS the states of Chhatisgarh & Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh respectively. It was decided to set up a RRC in Uttar Pradesh which will look after northern region. In terms of taking IIPLS to these States, during 2007-2008, IIPLS has made entry in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Dialogue with groups having potential for partnership as RRC in Uttar Pradesh did not reach to any decision.

Training paralegal cadre constitute the prime task done by the RRCs. This core programme has also been complemented by material generation and training of trainers, differently at each region. The registration and renewal of paralegals is followed up by all RRCs through a series of meetings for establishing district paralegal associations. Taking into consideration the challenges for and aspirations of the network, in all regions a unique governance system has been put in place. The role of RRC now will be that of a secretariat; there will be a Regional Core Group looking at policy issues of paralegal process, and to begin with 3 Working Groups are constituted on training, monitoring and advocacy for more specific strategic planning and action plan. Learning from past years' experience, RRCs have developed a monitoring system for paralegal work.

Overall the performance of IIPLS as a network has been quite satisfactory. The motivation and participation by the partner organizations has definitely increased in comparison to earlier years of the network. The mutuality of goals for the partner organizations and RRCs has started moving towards a convergence point. The acceptance to the role of paralegal is increasingly being acknowledged by the government machinery in the larger context of access to justice. With the paralegals associations at the district have motivated the paralegals and given them a sense of ownership in the IIPLS network. The legitimizing efforts undertaken by the RRCs or/and FCs are slowly drawing attention of other actors in the social sector to the very concept of paralegal.

The year 2007-2008 has not been sans any challenges or difficulties. RRCs in different regions faced with human resource related difficulties, which in turn affected the pace of work to be done in that region. The commitments agreed upon by the partner organization and RRCs while forming the governance structure were not strictly followed. The monitoring system unless controlled and being taken charge of by RRC, experienced hurdles in its operation. The national liaison office was planned but IIPLS is yet to find a right candidate who can manage the liaison office in Delhi. In terms of internal management, IIPLS has been able to put in place a fair amount of systems followed by the RRCs. The only hurdle to be overcome is regular reporting to the national coordination on programme accomplishments and finance management. IIPLS also need to look at its finance management from the point of utilization of funds allocated for as per the budgets sent to Donors. In the year 2008-2009, IIPLS intends to articulate aggressively its agenda in the context of access to justice, improve MIS internally and externally, project successes of operational paralegals for their legitimizing and broaden its network in light of its goal to institutionalize paralegal services.

1. Activity Report

- **National Coordination Role**

Ending first phase in 2006, IIPLS felt the need to strengthen the national coordination role. There are many things happening in each region, which are region specific and generic nature which can be replicated in other regions. Each regional network has traveled a way towards where it has been today, by making choices differently. There is a variety in the paralegal work done by the operational paralegals in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. All this must be documented for further learning and as an articulation of IIPLS vision on paralegal movement.

The national co-ordination role played during 2007-2008 largely remained on the front of programme & finance management. First National Coordination meeting in 2007 was held in Pune on 23rd and 24th April 2007. The purpose was primarily to revisit the completed and ongoing training of paralegal cadre building processes and to evolve innovative mechanisms for participatory governance at regional level so as to construct IIPLS as a virtual institution. Of the nineteen Facilitation Centres, 15 Centres were present for the meeting. It was agreed that the FCs and IIPLS through its Regional Resource Centres will co-construct the identity of a paralegal. IIPLS sought suggestions from the participating FCs for building the National Paralegal Support and Innovation Fund. Two areas identified for innovation are Legitimising FC' academic function in the context of paralegal cadre building, and Developing a pool of trainers.

Exploring Paralegal cadre building collaborations in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh:

Uttar Pradesh: On the interest expressed by Vanangana, IIPLS had an initial dialogue with the organisation's trustee Madhavi Kukreja, on setting up a regional resource centre of IIPLS with Vanangana. This regional centre

will focus on the paralegal cadre building processes in Uttar Pradesh, to begin with and later on moved to nearing districts of Punjab and Haryana. The dialogue with Vanangana did not reach to any concrete results. Hence, on suggestion by consultant Adv. Zeenat Malick, IIPLS also had information sharing with ALI a network of organizations working in UP on women' rights.

Karnataka and Tamil Nadu: IIPLS team facilitated a two day Workshop on paralegal cadre building for select group of trainers and lawyers representing organizations in Karnataka (MASS), Tamil Nadu (Malar) and Andhra Pradesh (Timbuktu Collective) on April 13th and 14th 2007. Prakriya a unit of Human Institutional Development Forum (HIDF) had organized the workshop. Prakriya is keen to become FC for IIPLS. IIPLS team is in continuous contact with the trainer lawyer of Prakriya for designing a qualitative paralegal cadre building process, initially with Malar in Nagarcoil district on violence against women. A follow up meeting with Prakriya was held on 17th September 2007. As there is a RRC in Andhra Pradesh, it has been decided that Prakriya for this process will interact with RRC-E, and therefore, Adv. Shireesha from Timbuktu Collective and Adv. Veena, coordinating the IIPLS process for Prakriya participated in the regional Training of Trainers workshop organized by RRC-E in Vizag from 23rd to 27th November 2007. The paralegal process in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh with HID Forum - Prakriya is on. A total number of 24 paralegals are being trained at both the places.

Madhya Pradesh: In Madhya Pradesh IIPLS had dialogue with YUVA, its current partner in Maharashtra and Prakriti for paralegal cadre building. Accordingly two visits were held in Madhya Pradesh in the month of June and later in the month of July 2007. The June visit was hosted by Prakriti, an associated organization of RRC-Maharashtra, which also works in Madhya Pradesh and Chhatisgarh. Prakriti has two district centres (Chhindwara and Balaghat), which will soon be registered separately. These centres were keen to initiate the paralegal cadre building process, technically supported by Prakriti. On June 12th and 13th a one day meeting was held at the two district centres. The meetings gave IIPLS a platform to share its concept of paralegal professional and institutinalising paralegal cadre building within the organization and within the system. A select group of 15 CBOs working on the issues of women rights, livelihood, right to work, NREGA, health, advocacy, panchayat governance, etc. were present for the interaction in Chhindwara, while 35 representatives of organizations working on similar issues were present in Balaghat district. During the discussion and group work, it came out very clearly that paralegal worker is an urgent need for CBOs addressing issues of development through rights based perspective. Among the all issues that were highlighted by the participants, women' rights came forth as a common issue for paralegal cadre building in Chhindwara, while for Balaghat one more round of interaction is planned. Prakriti has taken the responsibility of coordinating the planning process for Chhindwara and Balaghat, as a FC.

YUVA with whom IIPLS had a paralegal cadre building process in 2006-2007 on women rights, has a network of organizations working on issues of health, panchayt raj and women empowerment, right to work, food security and women rights, working in the districts of Betul, Balaghat and Sivani. Hence, IIPLS organized a meeting in collaboration with YUVA on 12th July 2007 in Betul. A select group of 10 organisations was present at the

meeting. At the end of the day's deliberations it has been proposed by the group to start the paralegal cadre building process with YUVA as a FC and then perhaps after one or two processes, the local organizations shall be considered for holding the process as a FC. A plan of action with a timeline has been prepared at the meeting.

In order to have a common baseline for both the Madhya Pradesh processes, a one day interaction with the participating organizations in the four districts was held by National Coordinator in Nagpur on 22nd September 2007. This interaction was mainly for developing competency grid and in light of it designing training methodologies based on adult learning. A tentative training design was also prepared at the workshop. Based on this meeting and processes underwent earlier, Prakriti and YUVA agreed to send detailed proposal to IIPLS. National Coordinator actively involved in designing the training modules for YUVA focused districts. Both the organizations have started their paralegal cadre building from November 2007 onwards. The number of paralegals undergoing these training is 80 in Chhindwara & Balaghat (with Prakriti) and 80 in Seoni, Balaghat, Betul and Chhindwara (with YUVA).

- **National Liaison Role**

In light of the demands and aspirations expressed by the paralegals and Facilitation Centres on the identity of paralegals & legitimizing initiatives with different access to justice mechanisms, the role of liaison and advocacy team becomes crucial. So far this role was to a large extent played by Centre for Social Justice, the project holding organization for IIPLS. However, as the expectations are growing as far as IIPLS is concerned, it was decided to a liaison office in New Delhi. As per the plan submitted to donor agency, IIPLS has also been searching a person who can set its liaison office in Delhi. IIPLS Core Group has been talking to couple of persons, and will soon appoint someone as a consultant on specific assignments attached to the national liaison office.

It was felt that IIPLS organizes a national level consultation as an event to start off its presence in Delhi. Adv. Zeenat Malick an Advocate also involved in training paralegal cadre and facilitating legal and human rights trainings for judges and police, was appointed as a Consultant for three months. Adv. Zeenat will work from 10th January to 10th April 2008 for IIPLS. She will be working primarily on material, preparations that are essential for organizing this consultation.

In the month of March 2008, national coordinator during her visit to Delhi had conversation with other like-minded organizations and strategic individuals. The discussions helped IIPLS to plan out strategies on its positioning as key player in the arena of access to justice.

- **Promoting Paralegal Association**

IIPLS through its RRCs agreed to provide leadership in forming paralegal associations across regions and then form the national paralegal association. RRCs were suggested to facilitate the paralegal association building process.

RRC – Eastern Region:

The RRC (E) has started the process of formation of district paralegal association as first of its kind in the history of paralegal movement in India. The paralegals from Chetana and Adivasi Adhar from Visakhapatnam district combined together, discussed modalities, elected office bearers and formed "The Visakhapatnam District Paralegal Association". The process of registration of association was also held and it's Regn. No. 888/07. The process the formation of East Godavari Dist. Paralegal Association with the trained paralegals of RLA, Akshaya and Janajagruti Facilitation Centres has been completed on 16th May 07 at RLA Rajahmundry.

RRC – Maharashtra:

A series of meetings were held with the trained paralegals in Pune (for Lok Paryay, January 8, 2007) and in Amaravati, Bhandara and Nagpur (for YUVA, January 24-25, 2007). The paralegals present at these meetings selected office bearers of their paralegal association based on the guidelines developed in the national paralegal association meeting in December 2006.

With a new batch of paralegals trained and registered, RRC held paralegal association meeting with paralegals affiliated to Gramin Vikas Kendra in Ahmednagar district on 13th September 2007. The 12 operational paralegals trained by Lok Paryay also participated in this meeting. A committee is formed of the paralegals. As in the districts of Pune and Nasik, the number of paralegals was less than 20 individually, one Pune-Nasik paralegal association is being formed. The paralegals trained by ASVSS belong to totally 9 districts but none of the district has required 20 number. The paralegals therefore will join in already formed associations wherever they can and for the rest, Rest of Maharashtra association is formed.

The total number of paralegal associations formed in Maharashtra is 6 – Ahmednagar-Auragabad, Pune-Nasik, Bhandara, Amaravati, Nagpur, and Rest of Maharashtra. None of these associations are registered. It was a suggestion came from paralegals that they need at least one year's experience before they go for registration.

RRC – Gujarat

The Gujarat RRC team planned a follow up meeting with the Facilitation Centres on 25th August 2007 to design the paralegal association forming process. Representatives from Paryavaran Mitra, CSJ, Navsarjan, KMVS, Insaaf and LAHRC were present for this meeting. Nearly 100 paralegals participated in the meeting, in which it was decided that paralegal associations will be formed and later on will be registered in dang-navsari-valsad-surat, sabarkantha-banaskantha-patan, kutch, ahmedabad-gandhinagar-anand-kheda-anchmahal-dahod, jaghadia-narvada-bharuch and rajula-amreli-bhavnagar-surendranagar. It was also decided that once the associations are

formed, the FCs namely, PM, CSJ, Insaf and Navsarjan took responsibility for promoting role of paralegal and thereby of paralegal association through different media strategies.

Later on, on 20th to 23rd September a paralegal association meeting to elect the office bearers of the Kutch paralegal association was organized. At the meeting it was decided by the paralegals that only after one year's work of the association, it will be registered as a society under the Societies registration Act.

The total number of association formed in Gujarat is 4 and like in Maharashtra, none of them are registered. The process in this six months was district level meetings, ratification of memorandum, election of district level executive committees. Following Association were formed:

1. Madhya Gujarat Paralegal Association

This association was formed on 13th January 2008. Meeting was held at Vasana,

Ahmedabad. 24 paralegals from Ahmedabad, Surendranagar, Baroda district participated in this meeting. After ratification of memorandum, seven member committee was elected by the paralegals present in the meeting.

2. Dakshin Gujarat Paralegal Association

This association was formed on 17th January 2008. Meeting was held at Songadh Surat in which 13, paralegals from Surat and Dang districts remained present. In this meeting also memorandum was ratified and committee was elected by the members present.

3. Narmada Bharuch Paralegal Association

This Paralegal association was formed on 18th January 2008. Meeting was held at Jagadiya, Bharuch. In this meeting 13 paralegals from Narmada and Bharuch districts remained present. They ratified the memorandum and elected their committee.

4. Saurashtra Jilla Paralegal Association Formation.

This paralegal association was formed on 8th March 2008. In this meeting paralegals from Amreli and Rajual remained present. Meeting was held at Rajula, Amreli.

- **Regional Role in paralegal cadre building**

Regional Resource Centre (RRC) for Western India (Gujarat)

In Regional Resource Centre of Gujarat six months from October 2007 to March 2008 has been a slow and steady process of reviving the processes, setting up systems and strengthening the relationships between Facilitation centre and RRC.

Also near areas of exploration also started with training of paralegals in Rajasthan and new FC identification processes in Gujarat.

RAJASTHAN PARALEGAL TRAINING

In Rajasthan exploratory work had been done through Unnati and now training of paralegals was held at Jodhpur Rajasthan. There were 25 participants in this training from partner organizations of Unnati in Rajasthan. Total three modules were held in this six months. One module was conducted from 7th October to 9th October, other module was conducted from 3rd to 9th February 08.

Focus areas of these paralegal training was discussed with Unnati, needs were identified and on basis of that following issues were covered in training.

- Women and Law
- Dalit atrocity
- Police and Court structure
- Land laws.

Out of total four modules held with these groups it was found that total 13 paralegals are there who consistently attended all the modules so it was decided that these 13 will be considered for registration after their exam processes are over.

NEW FC IDENTIFICATION MEETINGS

Exploratory work for identification of new facilitation centres for strengthening the network and movement in the state was one of the focus work in this six months.

In this context following meetings were conducted;

- ✓ Sangath, Modasa
- ✓ Paryavaran vikas Kendra, Rajkot
- ✓ Mahila vikas Sangathan Sanand
- ✓ Nyayagraha, Ahmedabad
- ✓ Gramin vikas Trust, Dwarka
- ✓ Swati, Dhangadhra
- ✓ Centre for Development, Ahmedabad
- ✓ Banarskantha Dalit Sangathan, Palanpur
- ✓ Adivasi, Sarvangi Vikas Trust, Danta

While assessing these organizations from Facilitation centre criterion it was felt that Mahila vikas Sangathan Sanand, Nyayagraha Ahmdabad, Swati Dhangadhra and Sangath Modasa were the organization with whom further discussions can be conducted.

Sangath is an organization which does not have its own paralegals but it is collaborating with LAHRC, Surat who has trained more than 70 paralegals in different areas which Sangath is monitoring at present. As such Sangath does not fall in the criterion of FC but since it is already coordinating and monitoring these paralegals it is planned that special permission from the governing board will be taken so that Sangath can be taken up as FC. But before that the paralegals trained will be assessed, also the organization with which they are affiliated will be assessed.

Saurashtra Kutch Network on Women and Violence has more than 80 trained paralegals. They are volunteer base of the network . They were trained through CSJ as FC. But now because of communications and monitoring issues it was felt that one of the sangathans of network can be identified as FC and it can take up the role of monitoring. For this discussions are on.

Nyayagraha is an organization working for the rights of minorities who were displaced after 2002 carnage. There are 20 paralegals with them who are not trained as such yet but they are working as the linkage between riot victims and lawyers of the organization. In their first assessment it came out that they have good grip on the cases that they are handling, but somewhere there were gaps in the knowledge which hindered the processes. Also it was felt that paralegals they are called NyayPathiks should expand their knowledge and skills to other areas and other communities also. On basis of three discussion meetings with Nyayagraha it was felt that it fulfills the criterion and should be identified as FC. They have prepared their proposal and budget which will be circulated to governing board and decision will be taken on it.

Mahila Sangathan of Sanand has been recently registered. There is a strong felt need of trained paralegals on various issues with them. They are working since eight years now with women and violence issues and they have their own cadre of paralegals as well. Initial meeting with them is over, they have to prepare their proposal and submit to governing body for decision.

TRAINING OF TRAINERS

For strengthening the trainings of paralegals in the state and to improve the quality of trainers in the state two Training of Trainers was organized in this six months. In the first training 25 participants were there in which 10 were paralegals and 15 were advocates. This training was held from 23rd October to 26th October 2007. Second Training of Trainer was organized from 20th to 22nd November 2007. In this training 21 participants were there out of which 9 were paralegals and 12 were advocates.

In these trainings basics of training and understanding of methodology and trainers was given. These TOTs are on hand labs where they learn as well as practice the skills. They also designed the trainings according to the needs of the organization.

Participants has to go back an design practice sessions where they get the opportunity to practice the skills and methodology they have learnt during the training. After this trainings they will have next level of training sessions.

ALL FC-RRC MEETING

This meeting was held on 24th December 2007. It had a very specific purpose. Since past six months it was felt by FCs that they were left out in decision making processes, there were communication gaps and also non involvement of FCs in advocacy efforts. Also there were issues of RRCs with FC like refresher courses pending, paralegal association meetings pending as well as re registration of paralegals pending.

To sort this out and set up a governance structure which comprises of representatives from all for decision making all FC RRc meeting was convened.

Major output of this meeting was setting up of governing structure, setting up of working groups for monitoring, training and advocacy as part of governing structure and resolving major bottlenecks.

PARALEGAL TRAININGS

Paralegal training of 35 paralegals of Saurashtra Kutch Network on Women and Violence was organized on the issue of women and law. This was combined training of two modules. Training was conducted from 27th November to 30th November 2007.

Paralegal training of Nyaygraha paralegal was also conducted. The first module was a module more focused on perspective building of the paralegal working for riot victims and who will transit to become paralegal for all communities. Also the focus was understanding the problems they are facing at present in the field, what was the lack of information that they felt.

As part of the process of resolving their field issues it was decided that a manual will be prepared which will have FAQs on practical difficulties that they are facing or any paralegal working in this area will face.

ISSUE OF I CARDS TO PARALEGALS

Since eight month issue of re registration of paralegals with IIPLS was going on. For one or other reason it was getting delayed. Finally in the month of January paralegals of LAHRC (56), CSJ (18) and Paryavaran Mitra (22) were registered. Total 96 paralegals were registered. Still paralegals of Navsarjan and KMVS are to be registered. These paralegals were issued I cards as well.

Regional Resource Centre (RRC) for Eastern Region

The RRC through its FCs has also been able to move forward in legitimizing the role of paralegal in different justice delivery forums functioning at the village or block level. The paralegals trained by RLA, Chetana, Adivasiadhar, Janajagruti and Sevabharati participated in Rallies, Dharnas, Padayatras, Processions, and submitted memoranda to the concerned authorities on various occasions with like minded organizations and groups to influence the policy making of the government in the scheduled and non scheduled area as well in the issues of forest rights, tribal policy bill, 5th schedule area etc.

1. Training programmes:

The trained paralegals of Chetana with other like minded groups who work for tribes causes formed into a committee by name "5th Schedule 805 tribal villages into the scheduled area which is long pending issue with the government.

Under the process this committee hold a two day annual meeting on January 6th & 7th at Chetana, Anakapalle, and planned a Week-Long Dharna by Non-Scheduled Tribes in the state capital between 24th to 31st March. The "5th Schedule Sadhana Committee", a Committee seeking to gain scheduled status for 805 tribal villages which have been recommended by the state government back in 1980 to be included into the Fifth Schedule, conducted its week-long *dharna* in Hyderabad, demanding that the promised villages with a total population of around two lakh people be immediately included into the Fifth Schedule by the Central Government.

It is interesting to share the information that many voluntary organizations are coming forward with the proposals and expressing their interest to take up/commence paralegal training and seeking our support. RRC(E) has identified MESRO from Srikalahasti, Chittoor Dist., A.P., Sevanjali Vizianagaram Dist., A.P. Chaitanyavikas, Vizianagaram Dist., A.P. and Parichay from Vizianagaram & Srikakulam Dist. For paralegal cadre building on issues like Jogini/Devadasi (offering women in the name of goddess to village elders for sexual exploitation/women dedications), displacement, NREGA etc.

Rural Reconstruction and Development Society (RRDS) Gudur (RRDS) agreed to provide training for 30 paralegals on long term system which training programme was completed by the March '07. The training topics were Local self-governance and Panchayat Raj Institutions, Formation, Administration, Control and Rights of Gram Panchayats, etc.

The issues that RRC regionally has explored for paralegal cadre building are tribal rights, displacement, women and child trafficking, dedication of women to God, NREGA, Rights of tribal over government land, rights related to Forest land, bauxite mining, etc.

The RRC as responsible for expanding IIPLS network in Orissa and Chhatisgarh, has already begun to bring into IIPLS fold one more organisation, a network, CPSW and identify organizations whom it can approach for paralegal cadre building in Chhatisgarh. During the reporting period in the following 8 Facilitation Centres in the eastern region paralegal cadre building is taking place.

1. Parichay

The main focus of Parichay is on “NREGA” Act.

2. Sevabharati

The main focus of Sevabharati is on ‘Tribal Rights including Land Rights’

3. MESRO (Mother’s Educational Society for Rural and Orphan)

The main focus of MESRO is on ‘Jogini/Mathamma of Dalits and other about women dedications & atrocities’

4. Adivasi Adhar

The main focus of Adivasi Adhar is on ‘Forest and land rights focusing on Bauxite issue’ and Tribal Rights: on Bauxite issues and Governance & tribal rights’

5. Chaitanya Vikas

The main focus of Chaitanya Vikas is on ‘Tribal Rights & Government Lands’

6. Jana Jagruti

The main focus of Jana Jagruti is on ‘Tribal Rights in Schedule areas and non-Schedule areas (land rights, women rights and atrocities)’

7. Resource for Legal Action (RLA)

The main focus of RLA is on ‘Women and Child Rights against trafficking and commercial sex exploitation’

8. Sevanjali

The main focus of Sevanjali is on ‘Rights of displaced tribes, dalits, Backward Castes & others.’

2. Publication of Magazine-Paralegal News Letter.

Year 2007-2008 is the second year of RRC (E) bi-annual newsletter “PARALEGAL SAMACHARAM” published in Telgu. The concept of the Magazine is nothing but a public accountability statement, giving information about Indian Institute of Paralegal Studies as a network in the region - its various training programs, experiences, achievements and success stories of trained paralegals, activities led/participated by the paralegals on issues

relating to tribal rights, forest rights such as rallies, dharnas, jointly with tribal rights activists and community people. Recently the RRC (E) has released the 2nd issue of current years' Paralegal newsletter which is a compilation of material like articles, case studies, practical experiences of trained paralegals, etc.

3. Regional meetings at RRC level

It has been a usual practice followed by the RRC (E) to hold regional level meeting partner FCs. The meetings are basically to share the experiences, achievements and challenges in the context of paralegal cadre building, monitoring of paralegal work, forming paralegal associations, setting up monitoring systems, advocacy initiatives for legitimizing role of a paralegal. The meetings are held every quarter. Certain issues that were discussed at the meetings are circulation of list of registered Paralegals in a form of souvenir to the FCs, planning for State level Paralegal Convention, developing a resource file with training modules from all the FCs, streamlining the Monitoring process, planning for the TOT workshop at regional level, etc.

4. Legitimization of the paralegals

The key objective of IIPLS is the legitimization of role of paralegals within the existing legal framework is slowly realizing one way or other. The government and other institutions have started recognizing services of paralegals that are undergoing training or were already trained. The paralegals have played an active role in justice delivery mechanism in Lok Adalats, village panchayats and other platforms by utilizing alternative dispute resolution methods imparted by IIPLS.

This is a continue process of the trained paralegals of all FCs fall under RRC (E) They are making use of an every available opportunity and on each and every platform to legitimize the role of paralegals in the justice delivery mechanism. During this period participated in several meetings, rallies, submitted representations to the concerned authorities on various occasions with the like minded organizations and groups to influence the policy making of the government in the scheduled and non scheduled area as well in the issues of atrocities on tribes, forest rights, tribal lands issues, inclusion one thousand odd villages in the 5th schedule area etc.,

During this period some of the paralegals trained by Janajagruti, Adivasiadhar, Chetana, RLA acted as volunteers and conducted survey, performed other works as entrusted by the government and other agencies under various schemes and projects.

5. Paralegal Monitoring.

This is also a continuous process In the process of monitoring of trained paralegals during this period the paralegals of all FCs under RRC (E) we developed as submitted in the 1st quarter report with the set monitoring indicators and mechanism basing on the guide lines drawn by IIPLS and monitored the work of trained paralegals and collected some data from the paralegals of RLA, Akshaya, Chetana. And we are waiting for the data to come from the rest of the FCs. Here is the list of monitoring indicators:

Public interface in the domain of access to justice.

- Identification of issues for legal intervention.
- Village awareness programmes.
- Legal education camps
- Legal advisory camps
- Counseling victim and family
- Updating community on legal procedures, legal changes

Access to judicial or quasi judicial bodies

- Participation in lok adalats, legal aid centres, conciliation boards
- Govt agencies/officials approached
- Submitting memorandum or petitions to the concerned authorities
- Follow up on decisions made by authorities
- Filing complaints at police stations
- Approaching decision makers and other State authorities for lobbying

Arena of public protest

- Dharnas/rallies attended/facilitated
- Conducting facilitating public hearings
- Strategic interaction with local or district or State CBOs\NGOs

Delivery of Justice

- Filing petitions
- Accessing dispute resolution mechanisms
- Cases identified
- Lodging FIRs cognizable and non cognizable cases
- Witness preparation
- Follow-up with the police on investigation
- Accessing lawyers for legal processes

Generating information

- Participation in surveys, studies
- Gathering of data for socio-legal evidence

7. Registration and Renewal process:

The list of paralegals that completed the training has been prepared during this quarter and the registration with IIPLS is under process. RRC-E has sent Rs. 6,600/-towards registration and renewal fees for 220 paralegals to IIPLS during this quarter and we are also started gathering photos and requisite fees during this quarter from the paralegals that have been trained earlier and are practicing actively for renewal. The task is almost accomplished and other details / documents like photos of trained paralegals will be soon sent to National Coordination office.

With the absence of RRC Coordinator from December 2007, the process monitoring work of IIPLS at this region was affected. However, the presence and active participation by the local Core Group members and IIPLS core group members the planned objectives, except regional convention were accomplished.

Regional Resource Centre – Maharashtra

With the re-registration of 10 (of 21 paralegals of Lokparyay) and 90 (paralegals of YUVA) and newly registered 16 child rights paralegals (Lok Vikas Samajik Sanstha, Nasik), 16 women' rights paralegals (Gramin Vikas Kendra, jamkhed), 20 dalit rights paralegals on fact finding and HR monitoring (Ambedkar Sheti Vikas Sanshodhan sanstha, Mumbai), and 40 women' rights paralegals trained by Chaitanya (Pune) the total number of registered paralegals in Maharashtra reached to 193. There are prison paralegals (RRC and Sahayog trust, Pune) but due to prison administration's stand these paralegals were certified without any registration procedure.

Exploring new collaborations:

RRC team conducted a workshop on paralegal cadre building for the partners of Vikas Sahayog Pratishthan on February 2-3, 2007. The workshop was mainly to present the concept of paralegal and paralegal cadre building as designed by IIPLS and then undertaking a need assessment for such processes at the work areas of VSP' partners. A select of 15 participants including key partners from Konkan, Western Maharashtra, and Vidarbha were present. A process comprising of trainers workshop and paralegal cadre building has been planned with VSP.

Training of trainers for Vikas Sahayog Pratishthan: RRC designed training of trainers training with vikas sahayod pratishthan, a network which took place on 21st to 23rd August 2007. However, as there was change in

the participants, mainly the profile, the outcome was not achieved and hence, the process was not done as planned. A follow up meeting was held on 14th October 2007. RRC is simultaneously planning paralegal cadre building process with Vikas Sahayog Prtishthan, and which will be begin in 2008.

A visit was paid to Astitva organization working with dalit communities in Solapur district on June 15th 2007. The visit was made on the communication received from Astitava for beginning paralegal cadre building process in its work area.

The dialogues RRC had with dalit hakka abhiyan and vikas sahayog pratishthan (themselves network organizations) for paralegal cadre building on dalit rights, land rights respectively were concretized. The paralegal cadre building with dalit hakka abhiyan started from April 25th and expected to end by September 2008 with three modules. Vikas Sahayog Pratishthan training will begin from May 2008 and will have 30 paralegals to be trained on land rights and registered with IIPLS.

In addition to these larger networks or NGOs, RRC has been receiving requests from CBOs and grassroot based groups to train paralegal workers in their issue specific and location specific context. Many of these groups are known for their rights-based perspective and legal interventions; however, RRC has not yet agreed to support any of these proposals for training.

Monitoring of paralegals:

As per the system set by IIPLS for paralegals, monitoring of the trained and registered paralegals is mandatory process. Usually at the end of training and evaluation, RRC in consultation with the Facilitation Centre decides on the monitoring criteria/indicators; and based on these indicators the operational paralegal's work is monitored in terms of the quality and output.

It can be said that monitoring of operational paralegals was fairly done at the Facilitation Centre' level and an honest attempt was made at the RRC level. Yet, it may not be proper to claim the effective monitoring of paralegals was done at the regional level. The significance of monitoring operational paralegals in the context of their legitimizing is yet to be understood in its true spirit. A systemic designed process at the Facilitation centres and equally at the RRC level is to be designed. In light of the monitoring experiences in the region, RRC has decided to pay extra attention to the setting up the monitoring systems and process within its organizational structure.

Monitoring of paralegal' work is usually done on the following points:

- Perspective
- Community acceptance
- How many people got the actual help?
- People/communities reached out

- Cases handled
- Awareness programme conducted
- Counseling/conciliations done
- Time spend in the field e
- Networking and advocacy with institutional stakeholders

In light of the earlier experiences of monitoring, a new monitoring system was designed. As per this system, the FC will have meeting every month with the paralegals registered with IIPLS to evaluate their performance in the community. Every paralegal will submit their work reports to the FC, which will be put in a format to be developed by RRC with the FCs, of impact monitoring, and submitted to RRC every quarter. Every six months RRC will have dialogue or interaction with paralegal to understand paralegal's needs, problems faced, and innovations required. For this new system, RRC has developed a format get to know work done by paralegals at a glance and the FCs can fill it for quantitative monitoring.

The new monitoring system has been approved by the FCs at the RRC Governance meeting in the month of June 2007, and has been put to practice from September 2007. This monitoring will be done based on the monitoring indicators submitted by the FCs. All FCs except one has sent list of these indicators to RRC.

In the months of February and March 2008, RRC had first round of interactions with the FCs and paralegals as per the new monitoring system. The experiences were varied and brought forth lessons to be learned for RRC while monitoring paralegal work.

Material Development:

With an intention to demystify the laws, Adv. Deepti Joshi, legal associate with RRC has prepared following material:

- Domestic Violence Act 2005
- Witness Preparation
- Judicial Structure with powers of the Courts
- Fundamental Rights
- Principles of natural justice
- Affidavits

RRC is working on a training tool on Domestic Violence Act for paralegals. The technical inputs have been sought of Abhivyakti. Two meetings on this material have been held. RRC had couple of meetings with Abhivyakti team and the artist on the content of the poster series. The posters sent to RRC were reviewed by the RRC core group and later the posters were tested in the field for community' response to drawing in light of the content. The poster series was expected to be done by end of March 2008, but as there was critical feedback it

was decided by RRC and Abhivyakti to revisit the posters. Accordingly, a meeting is being planned in the month of May 2008.

RRC is planning a newsletter for paralegals trained and registered in Maharashtra. The team has had meetings with FCs and core group regional level, on the concept and action plan on newsletter. Accordingly first draft of newsletter is done. The final newsletter is expected to be out for paralegals in the month of April 2008.

Governance system at regional resource center:

In the July all RRCs met for orientation meet in Ahmedabad. At this meeting RRC maharashtra presented its proposed governance structure, on which Gagan Sethi and Vijay Paramar gave the team suggestion. The roles of policy making and direction giving and that of actual governance (budget, HRD, evaluation etc.) have been mixed up in RRC core group. Hence, based on their suggestion RRC team felt to have a small group / committee is formed within RRC core group to play the exclusively role of governance.

RRC had two meetings one in June (7th and 8th in Aurangabad) and second on 4th and 5th September in Pune to set the governance system in place. As per the new governance system there will be a strategic core group and governance committee to support the RRC team. Along with these two forums, there will be working groups on training, monitoring and advocacy which will have convenership of the FCs. Once the planned governance structure is operative for one year, the paralegals through paralegal associations will also be invited strategic core group. The core group met at the time of regional convention of paralegals held in Pune on 15th and 16th February 2008.

Legitimization of the role of paralegals:

Research on mahila suraksha samiti: regional resource unit conducted this study. Study covered four committee members' interviews. An objective of study was to assess the need of paralegal in suraksha samiti. Findings are:

- Some of samitis are not active
- Women are not aware about their role and responsibilities which hampers them to play their role effectively
- Women members on these committees are not getting any input from police to play the role.
- Villagers are not aware about the committee and who are its members, hence, often committees are not accessed by villagers on their own.
- Police machinery has no political will for strengthening the women vigilance committees.

The interaction with the committee members in Pune and also in districts namely Amaravati, Bhandara, Nagpur and Aurangabad where IIPLS has its operational paralegals, brought out the need for legitimising role of a paralegal in these committees. Either the trained paralegals must be appointed on the committees and/or the existing members shall be trained as paralegals.

The findings of the study were shared with police officials in Nagpur, Bhandara and Amaravati. The response from Amaravati and Nagpur police headquarters is very positive. They agreed to issue letter to that effect.

Government of Maharashtra has initiated a campaign for tanta mukta gaon, under which every village will have a Tanta Mukta Gaon Samiti resolving disputes (listed out in the GR). Politically IIPLS is not in favour of these samitis but from the point of paralegals identity at the villages, the network is looking at these samitis as a platform for paralegals to use their knowledge and sharpen their skills in dispute resolution. RRC' partner organizations namely, Gramin Vikas Kendra, Lok paryay, YUVA, Ambedkar Sheti have got their trained paralegals appointed on these samitis. RRC intends to do a study of these samitis from the point of accessing justice by the vulnerable.

Paralegal in tehsil kacheri: Chaitanya, one of the FCs took the initiatives to legitimize its women paralegals at the revenue office in Junnar tehsil. After reviewing the work done by paralegals the sub divisional officer (prant) has appointed paralegals on the revenue committees constituted to engage in dispute resolution of petty revenue matters. Chaitanya has also got permission to run and coordinate a counseling centre at the District Panchayat headquarters through paralegals.

Action Research: IIPLS' Regional office in Maharashtra is partner of NCAS – National Centre for Advocacy Studies in its action research in the arena of access to justice. NCAS and IIPLS are jointly implementing the Study Project of UNDP and Government of India on "Mapping of Informal Justice System in Maharashtra". IIPLS' contribution in this project has primarily been providing technical support on access to justice related issues and identifying local community based or human rights organizations for field level interventions. IIPLS has been successful in building linkages with Janarth Adivasi Vikas Sanstha (Nandurbar), Khoj (Melhgaat-Amaravati) and Yuva Rural (Amaravati), Savitribai Phule Sevabhavi Mahila Mandal (Latur) and Janseva Pratishthan (Sangli) for the project. The research was seen as a window to learn more on accessing justice and to become aware of the needs emerging at the ground level. IIPLS intends to articulate itself in the arena of legal empowerment and legal literacy (including paralegal services) in coming future.

Research on status of rights of deserted women in Shrigonda and Akole taluka, in specific context of cases filed under section 125 CrPC and implementation of court decision /orders for maintenance: The study conducted in collaboration with Adv. Nirjala Choudhary, lawyer working with Nyayadhar, a women lawyers group from Ahmednagar. The study is primarily to assess the implementation of Sec. 125 and orders given by the Courts. The need for this study arose from the discussion with local organization Navjeevan Bahudeshiya Sanstha on the alarming number of deserted women in Srogonda taluka. The research was

designed to give the RRC clear picture on the ground and then design strategies including paralegal cadre building in these talukas. The report will be shared with Department of Law & Judiciary (Maharashtra) and Maharashtra State Women' Commission.

Regional Paralegal Convention: On 15th and 16th February 2008, 193 registered paralegals gathered in Pune to celebrate their over three years association with IIPLS and with one another, and to share their experiences, fears, anxieties, success stories and challenges with the network. The Convention also offered a platform to the paralegal associations to brainstorm on their activities and how they can strengthen the role of paralegal in the society and in the context of Access to Justice. The Convention was meant to take the paralegals towards their expected role in the different justice delivery mechanisms. The paralegals gathered were enthused by the recognition and motivation given by Shri Ravi Patil, Dy. Director (Women and Child Development, Maharashtra), Adv. Surekha Dalvi, Shri. Anwar Rajan (Secretary, PUCL Maharashtra), Shri. T.K. Chaudhary (retd. DIG, Govt. of Maha) and Adv Shantaram Mhatre (Legal Advisor, Maharashtra Women' Commission).

- **Legitimising and advocacy Role**

Nationally IIPLS has been active in pursuing the demand for nyaya panchayats at every village panchayat under the existing Panchayat Raj Institutions legislation. The process started off by the Ministry of Panchayat Raj in 2006 to draft the legislation on Nyaya Panchayats has concluded in early 2007. IIPLS through its Convener and two paralegals participated at the series of meetings conducted by the drafting committee as member and ex-officio members respectively.

In this Bill, IIPLS has proposed a specific role for a paralegal as nyaya sahayak, assisting the nyayadandadhikari in disposal of cases and matters coming to the nyaya panchayat. The drafting committee has submitted its draft of the Bill to the committee at the Ministry, which is working on the Bill for its presentation to the Parliamentary Committee.

WHAT IS IIPLS TODAY

IIPLS IS A Network of

27 organisations in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa & Rajasthan

20 National & 75 Regional paralegal trainers in Andhra, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Orissa

910 Paralegals (registered & being training) - 364 Andhra Pradesh 193 Maharashtra, 160 Madhya Pradesh, 156 Gujarat, 13 Rajasthan & 24 Tamil Nadu

13 Paralegal Associations - 2 in Andhra Pradesh, 5 in Gujarat & 6 in Maharashtra, out of which 2 from Andhra Pradesh are registered

WHERE IS IIPLS

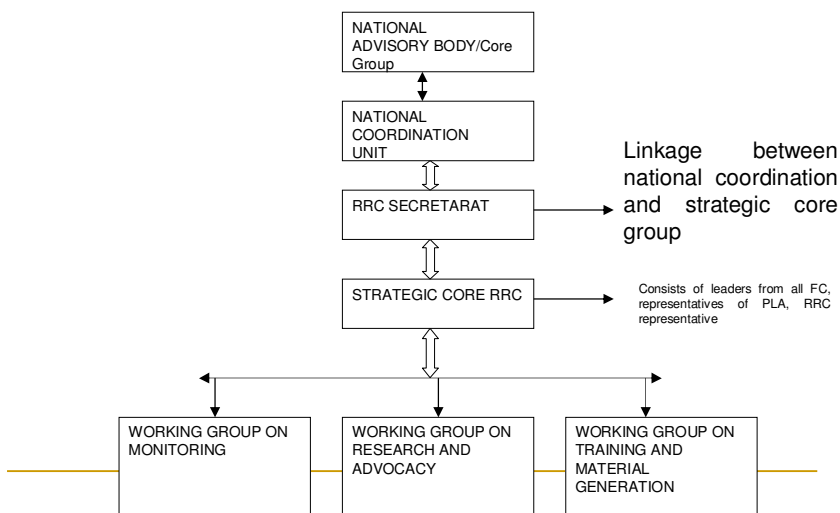
Active:	Experimenting:	Exploring:
Andhra Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
Gujarat	Rajasthan	Chhatisgarh
Maharashtra	Tamil Nadu	Jharkhand
Orissa		

IIPLS' THEMATIC FOCUS

- Issue
 - Domestic violence
 - Social justice
 - Environment
 - Livelihood
 - Land & Forest Rights
 - Human Trafficking
 - Displacement

- Governance- Panchayat raj institutions
- Health
- Justice delivery (lok adalat/NP)
- Rural employment
- Population
 - Women
 - Dalit
 - Adivasis
 - Denotified Tribal communities
 - Fisherfolk
 - Rural Poor
 - Landless & displaced
 - Minorities
 - Unorganised
 - Devdasis and CSWs
 - Prisoners
 - Children

Regional Governance Structure



PLANNING FROM APRIL 08-MARCH 09

FIELD EXPANSION

SR. NO.	FIELD UNIT	AREA OF EXPANSION	ACTIVITIES
1	DANGS	NAVSARI AND VALSAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- TO IDENTIFY LAW STUDENTS FROM FIRST AND FINAL YEAR,- TO PROVIDE HOSTEL AND LIBRARY FACILITY AND- TO BUILD THEIR CAPACITY AS A SOCIAL JUSTICE LAWYER
2	BANASKATHA	MEHSANA, PATAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- TO IDENTIFY AREAS OF INTERVENTION (TALLUKAS)- TO IDENTIFY ISSUES- TO IDENTIFY LAWYERS- TO IDENTIFY AND ENGAGE WITH NGOs WITH VIEW TO PROVIDING LEGAL

			ASSURANCE -
3	SABARKATHA	PANCHMAHAL, KHEDA (KAPADWANJ) AND GANDHINAGAR (DEHGAM)	DO
4	BHARUCH	SURAT, BARODA AND NARMADA	- FACT FINDING IN HR VIOLATION CASES - TO IMPLEMENT ACTIVITIES OF MUSLIM WOMEN LAWYERS' FORUM - TO IDENTIFY AND TRAIN YOUNG LAWYERS

PROGRAM SUPPORT GROUP

RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY:

- **National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Nrega):**
 - ❖ To Send Report Of The Earlier Monitoring Survey To The State And National Commissioners Appointed Under Nrega
- **Right To Health**
 - ❖ To Be Physically Present For Sample Survey Of Public Health Centres In The Field Units, Analysis Of The Survey And Report Making, Advocacy With Department Of Health, State Of Gujarat,
 - ❖ To Organize Meeting With At Least 10 Lawyers Of High Court Of Gujarat With A View To Possibility Of Judicial Advocacy On The Functioning Of PHC
- **FREE LEGAL AID**
 - ❖ Advocacy With State And National Legal Services Authority To Take Note Of The Violation Of The Guidelines Of Apex Court On Right To Food In Gujarat And To Initiate Legal Process In Public Interest
 - ❖ To Seek Information About Data And Other Relevant Informations With Respect To The Legal Services Authority Relating Budgeting, Use Of Funds, Corruption And Use The Same Data For Assuring More Accountable Legal Services Authority In The State Of Gujarat

TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING:

- **Internal:**
 - ❖ Lawyers Training Program For New Trainee Lawyers
 - ❖ Refresher Course For Lawyers Of Csj-Gujarat
 - ❖ To Organize A Workshop On Research And Advocacy
 - ❖ To Organize Training And Capacity Building Program For Field Units On Panchayati Raj Institution
 - ❖ To Organize Workshops For Personal Development Of Members Of Program Support Group
- **External:**

- ❖ To Provide Programmatic Support To Janadhikar And Saath In Their Legal Program, All India Kaumi Mahaz, Machhimar Hit Rakshan Kendra,
- ❖ Providing Legal Support To Women And Land Rights Network (Wgwlo).
- ❖ To Organize National Workshop On Dalit Human Rights For Dalit Advocates From Across The Country
- ❖ To Organize National Workshop On Human Rights Based Advocacy
- ❖ To Organize A National Workshop On Women And Law For Lawyers
- ❖ To Organize National Convention Of Social Justice Lawyers
- ❖ To Organize A State Workshop On Rights Of Indigenous People
- ❖ To Organize A National Workshop On Alternative Legal Education
- ❖ To Organize A State Consultation On Right To Health
- ❖ To Organize Paralegal Trainig For The Paraegals Of Antrik Visthapit Hit Rakshak Samiti
- ❖ Training To Anandi Every Month

Internal Processes:

- Quarterly Review
- Quarterly Quality Check Of Land, Labour And Women Right's Cases In Order To Improve Quality Of Cases Handled By Csj And Its Law Centres
- Evaluation Of Staffs Of Psg
- Evluation Of The Case Filing Process
- Evaluation Of The Trainee Advocates

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND CREATION:

- Case Compilation
- Awareness Material
- Publication

SECRETARIAT SUPPORT:

- Secretariat Support To Asil Manch At District And Ahmedabad Level And To Steer Process Of Membership Renewal In All District Units.
- Secretariat Support To Working Of Prison And To Provide Legal Guidance For Getting Fresh Permission For Initiating Intervention In District Jail.
- Secretariat Support To Muslim Women Lawyers' Forum.
- To Organize Kayda Yatra (Law March) On Adivasi Land Rights With Support Of Khedbrahma Field Unit In Talluka (Block) Khedbrahma Of Hmmatnagar District

- Reorientation Of Social Justice Lawyers' Association And To Organize A Meet Of All The Members Of Association
- To Provide Need Based Support In All Part 4 Programmes
- To Prepare And Provide Framework Model Of Applications Under Right To Information Act
- To Steer The Process Of Activating Village Health Committees
- To Prepare And Provide Model Intervention Framework For Ensuring Active And Functional Public Health Centres
- To Provide Model Intervention Framework For Ensuring Better Implementation Of Nrega
- To Prepare And Provide Legal Strategy And Other Guidelines For Using Other Laws

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GROUP

WITH REFERENCE TO FIELD UNITS

Planning And Monitoring

- To Check And Compare Mis System In Every Unit
- To Cross Check Planning And Performance (Work Done)
- Six Monthly Planning Of Each Unit In Line With The Annual Palnning
- Issue Based And Need Based Linkage With All The Field Units
- To Do Planning Of Lawyers Keeping In Mind Their Court Work And Time
- Od Intervention With Each Field Unit

Amreli (Kanuni Seva Ane Margdarshan Kendra)

- To Establish Plateform And Create Space To Address Needs Arising Out Of Annual Plan Of The Unit
- To Make Arrangements For The Establishing Links With Law To The Issues Arisen During Field Visits (Ie. Based On Field Experience)
- To Do Individual Planning And Review Of Workdone
- To Analyze Individual's Performance And Make Recommendations In Relation To His / Her Work
- Four Monthly Review And Planning Of Each Unit
- To Be Physically Present In Every Major And Minor Campaigns Including Awareness Campaigns, Public Meetings, Unit Meetings, Zone Meetings Etc. To Make Is More Fruitful And For Providing Motivational Support
- Budget Plannig And Analysis
- To Initiate Process In View Of Encouraging Innovative And Multiple Skills In Individuals' As Well As Unit's Work

KHEDBRAHMA (KANUNI SALAH KENDRA)

- To Make Mis Effective
- To Do Detailed And Focussed Planning
- To Do Effective And Detailed Process Planning Of Unit Co-Ordinator
- To Do Talluka (Block) Wise Planning And Work Towards Effectie Interpersonal And Inter Block Co-Ordination

BHARUCH (SAMAJIK NYAYA KENDRA)

- To Put Emphasis On Legal Perspective In The Planning And Work Done
- To Help In Developing Issue Based Strategic Planning
- To Cross Check Individual's Planning And Annual Plan Of The Unit

MODASA (KANUNI SALAH KENDRA)

- To Strengthen And Support The Leadership Of New Co-Ordination Incharge
- To Do Planning Of The Advisor Of Unit Keeping In Mind Her Role In Unit And Csj-Gujarat

DANGS (KANUNI SALAH KENDRA)

- To Put Extra Emphasis On Mis
- Individual's Planning Based On The Annual Planning
- Training On Mis To New Staffs

Trustworthiness

- Feed Back Process
- Implementation Of Rules And Regulations Of The Organisation

AMRELI

- To Initiate Process To Encourage Positive Thinking Leading To Trust Among The Team Members
- To Strengten Team Work Process

KHEDBRAHMA

- To Cross Check Workdone Vis A Vis Planning And Travelling Bills
- To Encourage Creative, Innovative And Good Practices And To Establish It As Organisational Norm

BHARUCH

- To Develop Perspective Of Colaborative Leadership
- To Develop Perspective Of Unconciuous Process
- To Put Extra Emphasis On Strengthening Of Internal Frame Of Reference

MODASA

- To Provide Full Support To The Individual's Learning Process
- To Create Culture Of Ownership In The Unit
- To Encourage The Culture Of Individual's Acceptance

- To Develop Understanding Of Role Boundaries And Provide Need Based Help

DANGS

- To Inculcate Understanding Of Professional And Non Professional Boundaries
- To Inculcate Understanding Of Professional Relationship And Role Responsibility
- To Give Focus On The Professional Relationship Between Lawyers And Paralegals

Personality Development

- To Organize Trainings, Group Discussions, Study Circles For Enhancing Legal Knowledge
- Follow Up And Use Of Internal Trainings At The Unit's Level

AMRELI

- To Identify Individual's Skills And Capability And Create Space For The Same In Their Overall Personality Development
- To Acknowledge Publically Good Practices Of Individual And Team
- To Provide Space And Time For Personal Grievances And Issues
- To Develop An Atmosphere Suitable For Promoting Positive Learnings From Individual's Mistakes

KHEDBRAHMA

- To Give Extra Attention On The Legal Perspective And Knowledge Of The Team
- To Develop Leadership Qualities In The Team Leader

BHARUCH

- To Develop Leadership Potentials In The Second Line Leadership
- To Enhance Understanding Of Issue Based Strategies, Knowledge And Perspective

MODASA

- To Develop Understanding Of Leadership In New Leader
- To Promote An Atmosphere Where Interested Individual's Can Take Part In Internal Trainings And Capacity Building Process

- To Enhance Understanding Of Issue Based Strategies, Knowledge And Perspective

DANGS

- To Develop Understanding Of Personal Boundaries And Professional Responsibilities
- To Develop Understanding Of Leadership In Co-Ordinator
- To Develop Perspective Of Adivasi Wakil Mandal In The Team

Dispute Resolution

- To Identify And Address Disputes
- Need Based Intervention
- Timely Resolution Of Disputes
- To Use Different Internal Formal Spaces For Dispute Identification And Resolution
- To Develop A Link Between Disputes, Their Resolution And Internal Frame Of Reference

IPLS

The Planning Of OD As Per Their Roles Are As Under:

- Co-Ordination With Facilitation Centre
- Analysis Of Work Done And In Light Of Annual Planning And Physical Presence In Every Monthly Meeting
- Analysis Of The Rules And Regulations Of Its Members

PROGRAM SUPPORT GROUP

Planning And Monitoring

- Analysis Of Work Done And Annual Planning
- Physical Presence In Weekly Meeting
- To Develop Formats Of Planning And Monitoring
- To Steer Processes In Order To Develop And Establish Links With Other Organisations On Legal Issues

Personality Development

- To Establish Linkages With Training And Capacity Building Programmes

AVARE

PLANNING AND MONITORING

- To Establish Linkage With Field Units And Psg
- To Be Physically Present In Every Monthly Meeting
- To Develop Formats Of Planning And Monitoring
- Need Based Intervention On The Basis Of Mutually Agreement

PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

- To Link With Perspective Trainings And Capacity Building Processes

ALL INDIA KAUMI MAHAZ

- To Set Up Mis
- To Be Physically Present In Annual And Monthly Plannings
- To Sign Memorandum Of Understanding

MUSLIM WOMEN LAWYERS' FORUM (PARWAZ)

Planning And Monitoring

- To Establish And Activate Psg As Secretariat
Personality Development
- To Link With Training And Capacity Building Programmes

Janadhikar, Panchmahal And Samajik Nyaya Kendra, Bhuj

- To Be Physically Present In The Annual Planning
- Analysis Of Planning And Work Done
- Bimonthly Visit
- To Help In Developing Mis
- To Develop Linkage With The Working Group
- To Sign Memorandum Of Understanding At The Start Of Every Planning Year With Reference To The Working Group

PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

- To Give Training On Team Building Process
- Legal Trainings
- Gender Training

PARYAVARAN MITRA

PLANNING AND MONITORING

- To Develop And Establish Linkage With Field Units And Psg
- To Collect And Analyze Annual Reports With View Of Satisfying Funder's Requirement

Personality Development

- To Link With Legal Trainings
- To Give Training On Gender

ISSUE BASED ACTIVITIES OF FIELD UNITS

Dalit Human Rights (Field Units- Khedbrahma, Modasa, Palanpur, Bharuch And Amreli)

- To Do Fact Finding In The Incidents Of Human Rights Violation Of Dalits And To Send The Report To The State And Central Vigilance Committee, Human Rights Commissions, Scheduled Caste Commissions And Women Commissions.
- To Institute Court Cases Of Dalit Human Rights Violations Under Atrocity Act, Protection Of Civil Liberties Act And Other Relevant Laws, Which Includes Cases Of Dalit Atrocity (Violence), Social Boycott, Practicing Untouchability, Dalit Discrimination Etc.
- To Send Petitions To The State And National Human Rights Commissions, Scheduled Caste Commissions, And Women Commissions Etc. About The Human Rights Violation Of Dalits.
- To Help Survivor Or The Family Of Victim Of Violence, In Instituting First Information Report To The Police, To Put Pressure For Inclusion Of Relevant Provisions Of Laws And To Apply For Police Protection Where Needed.
- To Intervene In The Court Cases With Prosecution, Prepare The Complainant And Witnesses And Help The Prosecution In Challenging The Bail Application And Subsequent Follow Up.
- To Do Media Advocacy Around Dalits Atrocity, Discrimination, Untouchability And Other Inhuman Practices And Also The Response Of Police And Other State Departments
- To Organize Legal Training And Capacity Building Programs On Dalit Atrocity Act, Police Procedure, And Evidence Laws For Swayam Sewaks (Volunteers).
- To Extend Monitoring Of Schools In View Of Dalit Discrimination In New Areas Of Intervention
- To Demand For The Appointment Of Dalit Cooks And Assistants Under Mdms From The District Magistrate
- To Forward Fact Finding Reports Of Incidents Of Dalit Atrocity, Report Of Health And Safety Condition Of Sewerage Workers, Report Of Accidents And Casualty Of On Duty Sewerage Workers To The Takedari Samiti.
- To Demand Compensation In Case Of Accident And Casualty Of On Duty Sewerage Workers From The Takedari Samiti
- To Institute Court Cases Pertaining To Dalit Human Rights Including Atrocity, Discrimination In Primary Educational Institutions, Social Boycott, Untouchability Etc.

- To Engage With Panchayat Functionary
- To Distribute Pamphlets And Other Awareness Material
- To Organize Screening Of A Film On Manual Scavenging, Focused Group Discussions Etc. On The Issue

Land Rights

1. FOREST LAND RIGHT (KHEDBRAHMA, MODASA, PALANPUR, DANGS)

- To Organize Campaign Around The Scheduled Tribes And Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition Of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 For Sensitization And Collection Of Information Regarding Forest Cultivators
 - To Do Field Survey As A Preparatory Exercise With View Of Implementation Of Act 2006 On Forest Land Rights
 - To Develop Understanding Around The New Act 2006 In Other Ngos Working On Tribal Land Rights And Need Based Engagement Towards Implementation Of Act 2006
 - To Initiate Process Of Land Transfer (Regularization) In The Names Of Indigenous People Under The New Act Of 2006 And Their Subsequent Follow Up By Using Rti.
 - To Use Multiple Strategy In Light Of Constitution Of India, Panchayat Act, Atrocity Act, Forest Act, Act 2006 And Latest Judgments
 - To Do Advocacy With The Nodal Agency For Timely And Immediate Implementation Of The New Act 2006
 - To Intervene In The Cases Of Atrocity By Forest Officers And Police
 - To Intervene In The Cases Of False Accusation On Tribal By The Forest Department And Police And Apply For Their Bail.
 - To Send Petitions About Forest Atrocity To The State And National Scheduled Tribes Commissions, Human Rights Commissions, Women Commissions
 - To Use Atrocity Act In Cases Of Atrocity And False Accusation
 - To Develop And Distribute Awareness Material (Pamphlets Etc.) About The New Act Of 2006, Powers And Functions Of The Panchayat And Department Of Forests
 - To Mobilize People For The Implementation Of The Act 2006
 - To Do Media Advocacy Around The New Act 2006 To
 - To Follow Up The Development
- ### **2. LAND RIGHTS OF DALITS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE (PALANPUR)**
- To Do Collective/Group Application For Transfer Of Land In Favour Of Dalit And Indigenous People To The District Collector Under The Land Ceiling Act And

Forward The Same To The Principle Secretary Department Of Revenue And Chief Justice Of High Court Of Gujarat

- To Institute Cases Under Atrocity Act And Indian Penal Court Against The Illegal Possession
- To Submit Collective Memorandum/Application To The State And National Scheduled Caste Commission And Scheduled Tribes Commission For Implementation Of The Land Ceiling Act And Transfer Of Property In Favour Of Dalits And Indigenous People
- To Do Collective/Group Applications Before District Collector And Forest Department To Transfer Forest Lands In Favour Of Land Less Tribes Under The Government Resolution Pertaining To Right To Ownership Of Forest Land

Women Land Ownership (All Field Units)

- To Transfer Property In The Name Of Women In Cases Handled By The Unit
- To Transfer Houses Under Indira Awas Yojana And Sardar Awas Yojana In The Joint Names Of Husband And Wife
- To Engage With Milk Co-Operatives (Doodh Mandali), Self Help Groups (Mahila Bachat Mandals) And Other Ngos Working On Women Issues
- To Initiate Process Of Land Transfer In Favour Of Women On The Basis Of Information Received In Earlier Rti Application
- To Demand Transfer Of Barren State Lands In The Name Of Poor Women
- To Continue Use Of Local Cable Transmission For Telecasting Film Festival Or Talk By Unit's Advocate
- To Use Domestic Violence Act 2005 For Ensuring Land Ownership For Women
- To Institute Cases In The Court For Share In The Inheritable Property And The Guardianship Of Minor Children And Their Property
- To Organize Camp For Land Transfer In Favour Of Women
- To Organize Meetings In Villages

Labor Rights (Khedbrahma And Palanpur)

RIGHTS OF SHARE CROPPERS (KHEDBRAHMA)

- To Publicize The Appointment Of New Labour Officer In Khedbrahma
- To Monitor And Follow Up Transferred Cases In The Court On Newly Appointed Labour Officer In Khedbrahma
- To Organize Legal Awareness Camps
- To Distribute Pamphlets And Other Information
- Village Visits Around Law And Procedures With Specific Focus On The Role Of New Labour Officer

RIGHTS OF MINES WORKERS (PALANPUR)

- To Institute Writ Petition In The High Court Of Gujarat Where Statutory Norms Are Not Being Followed.
- To Do Awareness Camp For Query Workers
- To Do Multi-Level Advocacy Using Earlier Video Document
- To Institute Court Cases For Award Of Compensation In Cases Of Injury And Death

Right To Information

- To Integrate Rti In Every Issue As Per The Proposal
- To Use Rti As A Follow Up Strategy
- To Organize A Seminar With Law College For Information Officer, Judges, Lawyers, Police, Panchyat Functionaries, Law Students, Legal Services Authority, Lawyers, Principle Of Law College, Deputy Collector, Forest Officer And Administrative Officers.
- To Seek Information About The Beneficiaries Of Various Centrally And State Sponsored Developmental Schemes And Programs
- To Identify And Prepare Community People As Rti Activists Who Can Use Rti

Women Rights

WITCHCRAFT VIOLENCE (MODASA AND DANGS FIELD UNIT)

- To Do Fact Finding In The Incidents And Their Subsequent Follow Up With Police, Court And Other Concerned Departments
- To Furnish All Kind Of Legal Support To The Victims Including Pre Litigative Preparations In View Of The Court Process
- To Use Alternate Dispute Resolution Methods Based On Human Rights Based Approach On The Condition Of Payment Of Proper And Adequate Compensation For Woman
- To Do Advocacy With The State And National Human Rights Commissions And Women Commissions Including Petitions, Memorandums Etc.
- To Ensure Entry Of Expression 'Dankan' In The First Information Report (FIR) By The Police Officer
- To Sensitize Police And Other Officers
- To Engage With Police, Social Welfare Department, Takedari Samiti, Other Ngos
- To Organize Village Visits For Awareness And Sensitization Of Villagers, Panchayat, Community Leaders And Youth
- To Organize Awareness Camps
- To Organize Screening Of 'Aad' (Accusation), A Documentary Film On Witchcraft.
- To Continue The Efforts Towards Achieving 'Witchcraft Free Village' And Publicize The Same Using Media And Other Means
- To Engage With Department Of Social Welfare, Mahila Samakhya, Legal Aid Authority And Other Ngos For Advocacy On The Issue Of Witchcraft Violence
- To Organize Training And Sensitization Program
- To Do Cases Under The Domestic Violence Act
- To Engage With Bhagats (Priest Engaged In The Practice Of Witchcraft) For Sensitization
- To Highlight And Broadcast Cases Of Witchcraft Practice On Ran Radio (Community Radio Broadcast) In Dangs

Women Rights

- To Do Advocacy With The Court To Allow Presence Of Paralegal In Camera Proceedings

- To Organize Awareness Camps On Women Rights And Laws On Violence Against Women For Anganwadi Workers
- To Organize Screening Of Documentaries On Women Issues.
- To Prepare Women Litigant To Apply For Free Legal Aid Under The Legal Services Authority Act From The District/Talluka Legal Services Authority And Its Subsequent Follow Up.

Rights Of Muslim Women (BHARUCH AND PALANPUR)

- To Sensitize Lawyers And Police On The Legal Issues Of Muslims
- To Engage With Talluka And District Legal Services Authority With A View To Intervene In The Cases Of Muslim Women
- To Engage With Community Leaders, Madarsas, Muslim Women Sarpanch, Islamic Schools Etc. With A View Of Sensitization And Awareness On Women Issues
- To Organize Training And Capacity Building Program For Muslim Women On Muslim Personal Laws Including Inheritance, Divorce, Maintenance Etc.
- To Train Muslim Women As Swayam Sewaks (Volunteers)
To Visit Villages for Sensitization And Awareness
- To Organize Awareness Camps
- To Make Muslim Women As New Member Of Asil Manch

Right To Protection Against Forest Atrocity

- To Institute Court Cases Of Forest Atrocity
- To Organize Meeting With The Forest Conservation Officer And Other Officers
- To Sensitize Employees Of Forest Department
- To Follow Up The Issues To Organize Meetings With The Office Bearers And Members Of Van Samiti For Sensitization And To Prepare Them To Initiate Legal Process Where The Laws And Their Rights Have Been Violated
- To Organize Legal Awareness And Capacity Building Program For The Members Of Small Ngos And Cbos
- To Engage With Small Ngos And Cbos For Advocacy Purpose And To Provide Legal Assurance

DANGS FIELD UNIT

Dakshin Gujarat Adivasi Wakil Mandal (South Gujarat Tribal Advocates' Association)

- To Organize Membership Drive
- To Organize Sensitization Program For Members Of Bar Associations
- To Establish And Maintain Law Library For Members
- To Organize Training And Capacity Building Program For The Members
- To Engage With Bar Association And Legal Services Authority
- To Process Registration Of The South Gujarat Tribal Advocates' Association

South Gujarat Resource Center

- To Visit Government And Non Government Organizations
- To Organize Legal Training And Capacity Building Program For Members Of Ngos
- To Help Other Ngos In Their Capacity Building As Resource Persons
- To Provide Legal Assurance To Other Ngos

ASIL MANCH

- Follow Up Of The Application For Full Court In Vijaynagar And Meghraj (Sabarkatha) And Waghra (Bharuch)
- To Work For Fresh Registration And Renewal Of Membership Of Asil Manch
- To Follow Up The Process Of Appointment Of Women Police
- To Constitute Body Of Core Group And Plan Their Work Accordingly
- To Initiate Membership Drive For Making New Members And Renewal Of Old Members
- To Organize Legal Camps Around Court And Judicial Process With The Members Of Asil Manch
- To Initiate Various Interventions For Ensuring Accountability In Judiciary
- To Give Training On Free Legal Aid And Legal Services Authority Act
- To Activate Legal Services Authority

SWAYAM SEWAKS (VOLUNTEERS)

- To Make New Swayam Sewaks
- To Organize Legal Training And Capacity Building Programs Around Issues Taken By Field Units
- To Involve Swayamsewaks In All Campaigns/Surveys Etc.
- To Involve Swayamsewaks In Alternate Dispute Resolution Process
- To Develop Capacity Of Swayamsewaks In Alternate Dispute Resolution Process With An Object To Grow Them As Facilitators Of Such Processes At Community Level

LAW STUDENTS

- To Identify And Train Final Year Law Students In Human Rights Approach And Other Human Rights Issues
- To Organize Law Seminar Each For Lawyers And Students Of Law
- To Integrate Students In Legal Camps And Campaigns

HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION (HRE)

ACTIVITIES PLANNED:

- To Identify Primary Schools (Government, Semi Government/Grant In Aid, Private (Affiliated/Non Affiliated) Schools, Ashram Shalas Etc.)
- To Start Process Of Getting Permission From District Education Officer Or Trust For Starting Hre Program In Identified Schools
- To Engage Other Ngos Working On Child's Rights In The Process
- To Implement The Hre Module Developed By Avare In The Identified Schools
- To Organize Training And Capacity Building Of Teachers With Avare
- To Monitor The Progress Of Hre Modules In Identified Schools
- To Engage With Teachers Of The Identified Schools

PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION

- To Organize Awareness Campaigns Around The Gujarat Panchayat Act
- To Do Close And Continuous Monitoring Of The Functioning Of Panchayats
- To Do Capacity Building Of Panchayat Functionaries On Gujarat Panchayat Act And Other Related Laws
- To Activate Committees Of Panchayat
- To Provide Assistance To The Panchayat Functionaries Especially Women, Dalit And Tribal Members In Performing Their Statutory Functions

RIGHT TO HEALTH

- To Form And Activate Village Health Committee For Implementing The Latest Government Of Gujarat Resolution On Public Committees
- To Organize Awareness Camps On The Laws Related To Medical Negligence For People And Medical Professionals
- To Do Media Advocacy On The Issue Of Medical Negligence And Laws
- To Institute Court Cases For Compensation Under Consumer Protection Act And Other Civil Laws
- To Organize Meeting With Phc Staffs For Sensitization

NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE

- To Do Applications Under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act For Demanding Work.
- To Do Impact Litigation And Test Cases Using Minimum Wages Act
- To Do Advocacy With District Authorities For Implementation Of The Norms Of Nrega Where They Are Not Implemented
- To Do Village Visits For Sensitization, Awareness And Advocacy
- Advocacy With Employment Commissioner, District Program Officers And Co-Ordinators
- To Do Applications For Demanding Non Employment Allowance Where Job Is Not Given Within 7 Days Of Application
- To Do Survey On The Status Of Implementation Of Nrega And Do Advocacy Around The Survey Report
- To Cover Story And Broadcast The Violations Occurring In The Implementation Of Nrega On Ran Radio In Dangs
- To Initiate Legal Recourse In The Cases Of Irregularities In Allotting Job Cards Etc.

Modasa

No	Issue	Dalit	Tribal	Baxipanch	Minority	Others	Advice	Aid	Court	Total
1	Domestic Violence	8	6	5	4	7	3	18	9	30
	Domestic Violence Act	6	7	4	4	4	5	5	15	25
2	Labour Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Minimum Wages	3	4	3	0	1	3	4	4	11
	Termination	5	4	4	2	2	3	4	10	17
	Wages Related	2	3	5	0	1	2	3	6	11
3	Land Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Property/house	3	1	2	5	2	4	6	3	13
	Rent	4	1	3	3	3	3	7	4	14
	Land Related	3	5	2	3	2	2	5	8	15
	Land	3	2	1	0	1	1	4	2	7
4	Human Right	8	9	5	7	6	3	15	17	35
5	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer Protection	4	3	7	2	4	2	7	11	20
	Assault	5	3	2	4	0	3	4	7	14
	Birth and Death Registration	3	2	3	4	2	2	9	3	14
	Affidavit	4	2	3	2	3	5	6	3	14
Total										240

Khedbrahma

No	Issue	Dalit	Tribal	Baxipanch	Minority	Others	Advice	Aid	Court	Total
1	Domestic Violence	20	15	14	12	9	0	62	8	70
2	Labour Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Minimum Wages	12	45	8	2	4	7	44	20	71
	Termination	5	6	7	21	16	5	46	4	55
	Wages Related	2	3	4	1	1	2	6	3	11
3	Land Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Possession	19	18	4	5	4	5	39	11	55
	Property/house	6	15	4	6	4	6	17	12	35
	Rent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Inheritance	11	3	2	2	0	0	12	6	18
4	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer Protection	8	6	5	4	3	4	17	5	26
	Assault	4	12	8	8	2	0	34	0	34
	Birth and Death Registration	5	4	4	1	1	0	5	10	15
5	Human Right	7	5	6	2	3	3	5	15	23
Total										413

Dangs

No	Issue	Tribal	Others	Advice	Aid	Court	Total
1	Domestic Violence	55	5	11	10	39	60
	Domestic Violence Act	18	7	1	6	18	25
2	Labour Related	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Minimum Wages	45	5	4	26	20	50
	Termination	21	4	5	13	7	25
3	Land Related	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Property/house	12	3	1	2	12	15
	Land Possession	47	3	10	25	15	50
	Land Inheritance	50	6	16	33	7	56
	Women Land Ownership	48	7	5	45	5	55
4	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer Protection	8	3	4	4	3	11
	Assault	8	2	3	6	1	10
	Rape	6	4	0	4	6	10
	Affidavit	7	3	0	4	0	10
	Police Torture	26	4	5	13	12	30
5	Human Right	20	5	3	7	15	25
Total							432

Palanpur

No	Issue	Dalit	Tribal	Baxipanch	Minority	Others	Advice	Aid	Court	Total
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1	Domestic Violence	3	2	4	2	4	3	7	5	15
	Domestic Violence Act	5	2	10	5	5	0	0	13	27
2	Compensation	5	6	4	3	5	3	5	1	23
	Minimum Wages	4	5	2	2	2	0	3	3	15
	Termination	8	10	4	4	4	5	15	10	30
3	Land Inheritance	10	30	4	4	2	2	10	3	50
	Property/house	4	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	12
	Land Possession	26	16	6	5	5	8	36	14	58
4	Human Right	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rape	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	2	5
	Unnatural Death	2	1	2	0	1	1	2	2	5
5	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer Protection	1	1	2	2	0	1	3	2	6
	Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Birth and Death Registration	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	4
	Affidavit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total										250

Amreli

No	Issue	Dalit	Baxipanch	Minority	Others	Advice	Aid	Court	Total
1	Domestic Violence Act	6	8	7	8	0	14	14	29
2	Provident Fund	8	5	4	20	4	21	12	37
	Minimum Wages	2	2	1	5	2	5	3	10
	Termination	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	11
	Compensation	4	2	2	2	2	5	3	10
3	Land Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Property/house	2	4	1	2	2	5	2	9
	Women and Land Ownership	20	27	3	24	5	61	8	74
	Land Possession	2	2	2	3	2	4	3	9
	Land Inheritance	4	4	2	2	4	6	2	12
4	Rape	3	3	2	3	1	7	3	11
	Police Torture	2	2	1	2	1	4	2	7
	Dalit Atrocity	5	2	2	1	2	5	3	10
	Social Boycott	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	4
	Manual Scavenging	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	4
5	Consumer Protection	8	10	3	14	4	26	5	35
	Assault	9	6	4	6	3	18	4	25

	Birth and Death Registration	6	4	3	5	3	8	7	18
Total									315

Bharuch

No	Issue	Dalit	Tribal	Baxipanch	Minority	Others	Advice	Aid	Court	Total
1	Domestic Violence	5	5	5	2	2	3	11	5	19
	Domestic Violence Act	7	3	5	10	10	5	0	30	35
2	Compensation	6	10	4	4	10	4	10	20	34
	Minimum Wages	2	4	1	2	3	2	3	7	12
	Termination	4	6	3	2	4	3	12	4	19
3	Land Inheritance	8	6	2	2	3	2	9	10	21
	Property/house	10	12	6	4	8	7	18	15	40
	Land Possession	4	2	8	2	4	2	6	12	20
4	Human Right	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rape	4	6	2	2	2	2	6	8	16
	Unnatural Death	3	2	1	1	3	1	4	5	10
5	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer Protection	2	4	2	1	2	3	4	4	11
	Assault	2	2	1	2	2	1	5	3	9
	Birth and Death Registration	2	4	3	1	2	2	2	8	12
	Affidavit	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	8
Total										266

